The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. 1 NO. 233 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Commencing with the departure of the SALSETTE from Bombay on the 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at noon on Fridays. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
To MARSEILLES	"A" rate "B" rate. Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	"A" rate "B" rate. Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND NEW ZEALAND.

AUSTRALIA. Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	14th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb
Kawachimaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st, Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 6	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KOLA 1205 Th. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA 2185, Fri. 5th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 8th Dec. 11 a.m. †I. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "PUTIALA" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 3rd December, calling at Verawal Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Charbar, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
†PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday, 11th Dece.
*PALAMCOTTA ... 3413 ,, 25th ,,
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 8th Jan."
*PENTAKOTA .....3418 22nd ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road. near Ballard Pier,
Bombay

2nd December, 1913

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co.,
Secretaries.
72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

REFINEMENT IN JEWELRY.

It is not our purpose to invite attention to the featureless and conventional every-day jewelry which give no opportunity for wandering beyond the hardest rules of economy as this class of ornament is now stocked almost everywhere and is included with imitations and shams which form the bulk of such stock. We hold none of these, but we offer to those who will not luxuriate in real precious or costly gems, the alternative of an up-to-date collection of artistically fashioned plain gold ornaments, as we know from experience that there are many who prefer to possess a little good gold jewellery than an abundance of imitation. Our object in this advertisement is rather to draw the attention of those in search of something singular and out of the ordinary, to fancies in gemmed ornaments and so fashioned as to excite admiration by individual touches of artistic dealing,—just those which create fashion or suggest its variation and which alone call forth the efforts of the artist, stimulating him to new ideas. We are certain that there is a select circle who take a delight in the work of the jewellers' art in the carrying out of which platinum, a very precious metal, takes a leading part to-day. Fashion and beauty in jewelry is to be found in distinctive and modern treatment and in the blending of colours of the gems used, irrespective of mere cost. Cost in a beautifully designed ornament, however small, is now as much a negligible consideration for calculating investment-value for future exchange, as fututure exchange value in a beautifully designed dress or hat, the initial cost of each of which may be identical with the cost of the jewel. Jewelry has long ceased to be the symbol of wealth. Fashionable jewelry is recognised to-day as a necessity and a necessity which goes hand in hand with the progress of fashion in dress.

The ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given this season are the

JEWELLED PENDANT
JEWELLED NECKSLIDE
AND THE
JEWELLED EARRING

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality and quantity of work.

We are offering this season the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold, the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems, and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Jewellers & Watchmakers, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50 ,,	1—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

Office: **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 227

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world known Bluthner Pianos.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.
Outram Road.

A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

WANTED

REQUIRED a Private Secretary of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.
Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December, by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

BANDSMEN.—Two Cornet Soloists. One Piccolo, and Flute Soloist. An exceptional opportunity for good players. Good Bonus and Staff pay offered.—Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 36th Sikhs, Lucknow.

THE wife of an Officer I. A. offers 1st class single fare from Calcutta to London by B. I. Golconda 12th February in return for help with two girls aged 2½ and 1½. Nurse or Nursery Governess preferred. Apply Mrs. E. GROSE, care of KING HAMILTON, Calcutta.

WANTED—A Pedigreed long hair Irish Terrier DOG under six months old. Apply stating details and weight of parents to BROOKES, Kopargaon, Ahmednagar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

AT their Annual Meeting in January, 1914, the Senate of the Calcutta University will proceed to appoint a whole-time Officer as Registrar of the University on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50. Applications for the post are to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th December 1913. Candidates are requested to send printed copies of their testimonials along with their applications.
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
The Registrar will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a Graduate of position with experience of University affairs. He may be a Member of the Senate but not of the Syndicate.
The duties of the Registrar will be as follows:—
(a) To be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate will commit to his charge.
(b) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards, and to keep Minutes thereof.
(c) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and the Senate.
(d) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards, and to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.
It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.
It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—
(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.
(b) After a service of not less than ten years, up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (i. e. the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.
(c) the pension will, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.
In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Registrar shall be liable to suspension, by the Syndicate, and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.
The selected candidate will be required to join his post on the 1st of April, 1914.

P. BRUHL,
Offg. Registrar.

Senate House:
24th November, 1913.

WANTED.

WANTED A GRADUATE (Optional Science) for St. VII. Apply to MANAGER, Basel Mission High School, Honavar, Kanara. 0914

WANTED—Two intelligent SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Salary Rs. each. Apply F. W. RODGERS and Co., Chemists, Byculla.

WANTED for Gokuldas Tejpal High School UNDER GRADUATE teacher knowing Gymnastics on Rs. 40 p. m. (combined). Apply PRINCIPAL. 0912

WANTED a Female Hospital Assistant for Srinagar Pilgrims Hospital, Garhwal District. Pay Rs. 40 plus Rs. 15 hill allowance per month, with free quarters.
Apply with testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Garhwal.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane Calcuta. 0639

WANTED immediately a really first class Boys High School, Poona.
(1) A competent Mathematics Teacher (Graduate.)
(2) A Graduate strong in English.
Apply stating teams to HON. SECRETARY.

WANTED for the Surat Mission High School (1) a SCIENCE MASTER for all the subjects of the new science course, and (2) an ASSISTANT MASTER, strong in History and Geography. Apply with testimonials, stating salary expected, to
THE MANAGER.

WANTED immediately young European as SUPERINTENDENT OF DESPATCH DEPARTMENT, must understand the work and be able to take control. One used to Wines, Grocery and Oilmanstores preferred. Four years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to
SECRETARY,
International Stores, Ltd.,
Colombo.

WANTED well trained man with railway experience for combined post of Surveyor and Draftsman on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50 per month. Must be rapid and robust. One with knowledge of estimating preferred.—Apply with copies of certificates and specimen of work to MANAGER, Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Dehri-on-Sone.

WANTED immediate a really first class practical dressmaker with European references and training for an English firm, good salary and prospects to a reliable lady. —Apply with copies of testimonials salary required, age, photo, and all particular to H. HOLMES, Edward House Karachi.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A BRAKE, by Dykes & Co., Calcutta, in perfect condition with set of English Harness.
Turnout complete Rs. 1,800.
For further particulars apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, Brake Fund, 12th Cavalry, Lucknow.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Rs. 4,000. 11.9 H.-P. Armstrong Car, 4 seater, imported into India, October 1912, has run less than 2,000 miles. In excellent order with many spares including detachable wheel. Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply to Lt.-Col. C. BELL, North Court, Jubbulpore.

POLO PONIES:—1. WITCHCRAFT, B. E. M. 6 yrs. I. P. A. C., up to 15 stone, Rs. 1,600.
2. PIMPINIO, Br. W. M. 10 yrs., up to 14 stone, Rs. 1,200.
3. SUARES, Ch. A. G. 7 yrs. I.P.A.C., Rs. 750.
4. HENLYS, B. A. G. 7 yrs. I.P.A.C., Rs. 1,000.
5. BULWANT, Ch. A. G., a., I.P.A.C., Rs. 1,000.
6. HAMMOND, G. A. G. 9 yrs. C.T.C. 14-0, Rs. 1,200.
7. GIPSY MAID, Blk. W.M., a., I.P.A.C., up to weight, Rs. 500.
All the above have played in tournaments and are believed sound except No. 7 who has been fired.
3, 4, 5, are light weight ponies.
6 winner of Gymkhana Races, other performances see calender. Handy polo pony.
7. Handy polo pony and showy trapper.
Apply R. H. A., Secunderabad.

WELL BRED SCOTTISH (ABERDEEN) TERRIERS born on 4th October 1913. Both parents imported dogs of Champion Stock. 1 Dog, Rs. 75. 3 Bitches at Rs. 50 (each).
Apply Lt.-Col. POLLARD, 29th Lancers, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET BUNGALOW, on top of Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road, sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

A SPACIOUS and well-lighted SHOP (next to Messrs. Stanley Humphreys and Co.) in Waterloo Mansions, Esplanade Road. Rent Rs. 335. Apply to
MR. MISTRI,
0876 Naosari Buildings, Fort.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in private family in Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office. Large and breezy rooms. Excellent table. All home comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—Fourth Floor from 1st December, three Bed rooms, one big middle Room, good sanitary arrangements with Electric Light and Fans, one Cook-room, two servants' rooms, one Bath room and one flushing W. C., 12 by 10; 20 by 13; 12 by 10; 18 by 21. Apply Mrs. WADYA, 37, Marine Lines.

TO BE LET from 1st December, first floor of Victoria Hall, Victoria 2nd Cross Lane, Byculla. Large Drawing and Dining Room, four Bedrooms, Stables, etc Open on all sides. Large garden.—Apply to
E. D. SASSOON and Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.

MATHERAN for December and Xmas. FURNISHED BLOCKS, COTTAGES and BUNGALOWS, 2 to 4 Bed Rooms, mosaic or tiled flooring and tiled roof for poor and middle class Europeans and other gentry, are now available for December, and Xmas season. Situatino in cool, quiet and healthy locality. Monthly rents from Rs. 50/ for longer periods greater reduction. Apply sharp to Mr. M. Burke, Engineer, Matheran Railway Neral. 0893

NOTICES:

NOTICE.

WITH the sanction of Government contained in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 3395, dated 19th November, 1913, about ten candidates will be admitted to the course leading to the degree of B. E. (Mechanical). If they are admitted to the course, such students will, under no circumstances, be allowed to appear for the Second Examination in Engineering (Civil), or for the Examination for the degree of B. E. (Civil).
The qualifications required by the University are the same as those for the Civil Engineering Course.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned
No application received after December 12th, 1913, will be considered.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 22nd, November, 1913.

SPECIFICATION AND SALE PRICES OF MOTOR CARS.

BELONGING TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR OF ALWAR.

15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Colonial Napier.
IGNITION—Dual.
Body—Touring body. Detachable back seats. Square Dicky seats. Cape-cart hood. Windscreen, Horn, Speedometer.
Wheels—Rudge-Whitworth detachable, one spare with tyres. Was imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 11,378,1-0.
Price now Rs. 8,000-0-0.
8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.
Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood, Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheel and one spare wheel.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 4,123-3-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.
8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.
Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood, Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheels and one stepney.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 4,413-15-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.
Commercial Car Ltd.
Double story Motor Bus. Type W. P. No. W. 334. 4 Cylinder. Dual Ignition.
Artillery wheels. Double tyres. Chain driven.
Three speeds forward and reverse.
Spare tools. Head and Side Lamps.
To seat 38.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 15,906-2-0.
Price now Rs. 13,000.
For further particulars apply to the CONTROLLER HOUSEHOLD to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL and ROYAL CONSULATE for AUSTRIA-HUNGARY at Bombay has removed from No. 4, Queen's Road, to
NORTHCOTE HOUSE,
Apollo Bunder.
Bombay, 29th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Tithwa Dispensary. Pay Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 40, in five years with future prospects. Apply with testimonials to H. H. THE RAJ SAHEB of Wankaner at Wankaner, Kathiawar. 0889

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING ON LEAVE.

SUNBEAM CAR, 1910 model, 12/16 H.P., 5 seated torpedo body, telescopic luggage grid behind painted and unholstered dark green complete with hood, horn, speedometre, 5 lamps, spare wheel, etc., etc., also new spare differential and bronze worm, etc. In very good running order and lately overhauled insured. Price Rs. 4,500 or offer.
Apply R. E. GIBSON,
Government House, Bombay.
(Till December 5th)
Thereafter to
A. HYLAND,
Hughes Road,
0908 Bombay.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

LECTURE ON "Darjeeling." A lecture under the auspices of the DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at (S. T.) 6 p.m. to-day by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph. D. The topic selected for the evening is "A visit to Darjeeling—Manners and Customs of its People and a few thoughts suggested by them." The lecture will be illustrated with illustrations and specimens and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual. 0907

NOTICE.

PIECEWORK TENDERS are invited for constructing quarters for establishment at Bhatghar; the approximate value of work to be done is:—

South Bank	Rs. 27,960
North Bank	Rs. 16,928
	Rs. 44,888

The tenders should reach the undersigned not later than noon on 6th December 1913. The forms of tender with items ready written and specifications can be had on payment of Rupee 1 from the Accountant of this office on any working day during office hours.
(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Camp Bhatgar, 29th November 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for WINDING UP the abovenamed Company by the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY was on the 29th day of November, 1913 presented to the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar in Chambers by Messrs. HIRALAL NIHALCHAND AND WADILAL NAGINDAS residing at Bhendy Bazar Shareholders of the abovenamed Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY the 19th day of December, 1913; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company, under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 29th day of November 1913.
SURAJMAL & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
0896 25, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Vallabhram Lalbhai, mortgagee of the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written and belonging to the Bombay Brush Manufacturing Company, Ltd., has in exercise of the power of the sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage of the 28th day of March 1912 contracted to sell to our clients the Pioneer Warping Sizing and Manufacturing Company Limited the said immoveable property and that all persons having any claim or interest in the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise should within 14 days from the date hereof make the same known in writing to undersigned at their office at 14 Hummam Street, Fort, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any be considered to have been waived.
SCHEDULE: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or oart with factor godown, bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Curval Wadi or Panthir in Mahim Agar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3710¼ sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572 New No. 1486 Old Survey No. 486 and New Survey No. 1/841 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G. Nos. 3369, (1) 3369 (2), 3369 (3) 3370, 3371 Street No. 833 832A, 833B, 834 and 835 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Oart of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the West by the Oart of Kashinath Damodarji Joshi, on or towards the South by the oart of Sadanand Trimbakji on or towards the North by the public road and the oart of Nicolas Francis Dias and the said oart, bungalow factory, godown, stable and outhouses are in the occupation of the Bombay Brush Company Limited.
DIKSHIT & PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 1st December, 1913. 0915

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 9th December, 1913, at 10 p.m.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS 1913-14.
A COMPLETE LIST of all IMPERIAL HORSE FAIRS and SHOWS to be held during 1913-14, in the Selected Districts, showing dates, value of prizes to be awarded, etc., can be had on application to
THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IN INDIA,
Simla.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the children will take place at the Society's Schools, Parel Road, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 5th December, 1913, at 5 p.m. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, Patron of the Society, will preside.
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to give away the prizes.
The Parents and Friends of the children and all interested in the Schools are invited to be present.

J. AIKMAN WILSON,
Chaplain of Byculla,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 1st December, 1913.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following articles required for various Central and District Jails in the Province of Bihar and Orissa:—
Paddy, 31,700 mds., rice (ordinary) 16,000 mds., wheat, 9,500 mds., barley and makai, 13,500 mds., mustard seed, 13,200 mds., pulses of varieties, 21,300 mds., coal, 53,200 mds., kerosine oil (Elephant brand) 2,800 tins.
Full particulars of the quantities of the articles required and the jails to be supplied as well as the conditions of supply will be found in the issues of the Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta Gazettes of the 19th and 26th November and 3rd December 1913, and in the issues of the U. P. Gazette of the 22nd and 29th November and 6th December 1913, and also on application to this office.
Applications quoting the rates with samples of grains will be received by the undersigned on or before the 15th December 1913.

B. J. SINGH, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bihar and Orissa.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA,

NEW Workshop Classes for Sub-Overseers, Mechanical and Electric Engineers commence from January 1914.
Candidates for admission to the Sub-Overseer Class must have passed one of the following Examinations:
(1). The School Final Examination.
(2). The European High School Examination.
(3). The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(4) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.
Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 5th and 6th January 1914 at 10 a.m.
Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach PRINCIPAL on or before 25th December 1913.

W. J. INGHAM, Superintendent,
College of Engineering Workshop,
Poona, 28th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Medical Stores for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1914.
Forms of tender (which also contain the specifications and conditions on which tenders will be considered and contracts let) can be had on payment of Rs. 2-12 each from the Company's Chief Medical Officer, Rayapuram, Madras, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.
Every tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. This amount must be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company or to the Company's Cashier at Madras and the receipt for the same sent along with the tender. This earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers but retained towards the security of the successful tenderer.
Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers to reach the Agent, MADRAS and SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., Rayapuram, Madras, by 12 noon on Saturday the 20th December 1913.
Covers should be marked on the outside "TENDER FOR MEDICAL STORES."

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has entered into an agreement with R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram, an Insolvent, to purchase the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the immoveable property situate at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
All persons having any claim or interest to or in or over the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, gift, conveyance, inheritance, possession, trust, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Khambata and Co., Attorneys for the purchaser at their office at 17-19, Church Gate Street within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as waived and abandoned.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, situate on the West side of the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 539, New No. Old Survey No. 232, New Survey No. 8638 and in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2181 and Street Nos. 126-128 and which premises are bounded on the North by the house of Byramji Cowasji Batliwala, on the South by the house of Adamally Sultanally, on the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, and on the West by the house of Cowasji Edulji Randeria.
Dated this 29th day of November 1913.
KHAMBATA and Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

4 Assistant Inspectresses of Schools are needed in East Bengal. Value of post is Rs. in the Provincial Educational Service. Posts are at Dacca. Comilla, Jalpaiguri and Faridpur.
Applicants should apply to the Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Circle, Ramna.
Preference will be given to qualified Indian Women of sound health and some experience.

M. E. A. GARRETT,
Inspectress of Schools,
Dacca Circle.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency.)
BOMBAY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DEPUTY HEAD of the MECHANICAL ENGINEERING Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India.
Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem (annual increment Rs. 25). Full particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1913.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay, India.
November, 1913. 0898

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency.)
BOMBAY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST OF DEPUTY HEAD of the ELECTRICAL Engineering Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India.
Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem (annual increment Rs. 25). Full particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1913.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay, India.
November, 1913. 0898

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency.)
BOMBAY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DEPUTY HEAD of the PLUMBING AND SANITARY ENGINEERING Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India.
Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem (annual increment Rs. 25). Full particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1913.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay, India.
November, 1913. 0898

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following Buildings.
Building Street Nos. 484, 486, 493, 494, 501, 500, 498, 496, 497, 478, 479, 477 467, 462, 461, 471, 472, 459, 440, 438P 439, 436. Case Nos. 421A: 421B: 421C: 421D: 421F: 428, 446, 447, 448, 451, 452, 453, 455, 459, 460, 461, 462, 466, 468, 468A: 469. Khada Mutunga.
Building Street No. 1177, 584. Case Nos. 304, 399 Mutunga Village Bhandarwada Village.

AUCTION SALE of about 303 F. P. Bales Damaged Cotton.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba, Cotton Green, behind the Exchange on account of the Insurance Office concerned: The following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water:—
About 303 F. P. bales cotton Warrengal, Oomera and Bengal, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
For Sale:—15 cases Vicker's Patent Electric Dynamo, fittings, fans, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1913.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnager—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Karimbhoy Hassanbhoy of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (next door to the National Bank of India) within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon situate on the South Side of Sutar Chawl Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 756, New No. 3386, Old Survey No. 3241 and New Survey No. 1876 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 555 Street Nos. 51 and 53 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Esmail Hasam, on or towards the West by the house of the vendor, on or towards the North by the said Sutar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Jumma Musjid.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1913.

PAYNE & CO.,

0916 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION A[illegible]S.

16, APOLL[illegible], FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR NEAR KOORLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Insolvents, Mahomed Ahmed Katri, Esmail Ahmed Khatri, and Joosub Ahmed Khatri, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction this day TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land.

Lot. No. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of land, situate at Chimboor, in Koorla District, Taluka Thana, admeasuring about 2 acres and 25½ goonthas and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the land of Chunilal Bhogilal and Kanilal Hiralal, on the West by the bungalow of Sitaram Morarrao, on the South by the pasture and beyond it by the Oart of Khursetjee Rustomjee, on the North by the Government way to go from Koorla to Trombay, and bearing Collector's Nos. as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Plot. Nos.	Falin No.	Area Acre. Goonthas.		Assessment
215	1	0	0-17½	Rs.	1 8 0
216	1	0	0-13	,,	2 13 0
,,	2	0	0-33¼	,,	2 0 0
,,	1	0	1-1¾	,,	9 2 6
				Rs.	15 8 0

Lot. No. 2.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of Land, situate in Koorla District in Thana Zilla, admeasuring about 2 acres and 5¼ Goonthas, bearing Survey No. 230, and 239 and Plots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14 and the Assessment whereof is Rs. 5-6-0 and bounded on the North by the Government passage, on the South by the way to go to Chimboor from Koorla, on the East partly by the land of Gangaram Sakharam and partly by the land of Soonder Narayen and on the West by the land belonging to Bai Pootlibai Sitaram Morarjee.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., attorneys to the said Official Assignee at their Office in Apollo Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A GREAT QUANTITY OF CHINTZ OF VARIOUS COLOURS, DAMAGED BY FIRE.

By order of Mr. Hardwarimul Rameshwar and on account and at the risk of the Property Insurance Co., of London, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 11 a.m., (S.T.), at Kabootarkhana, Mody Khana in Fort, and opposite the building of Mr. Asar Veerjee.

A great quantity of Chintz of various colours, damaged and burnt by fire.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery to be taken on the day.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF INDIAN MADE DHOTTEES of WELL-KNOWN QUALITIES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jamnadas Kesshowji and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 11 a.m., (S.T.), at Kalbadevi, in the Morarjee Goculdas Maret in Radhe gulley at shop No. 166. The following piecegoods of the above Insolvents such as a very large quantity of country made Dhottees of well-known quality.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—All the above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF RARE AND CHOICE JAPANESE GOODS. 282 CASES OF VERY OLD COLLECTION OF CHINA AND JAPANESE GOODS SPECIALLY COLLECTED FOR THE SEASON BY MR. I. Z. MARTIN OF KOBE WHO HAS OVER 50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE.

On Saturday the 6th instant at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the old shop of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor opposite to the Rajabai Clock Tower on the

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO. (Continued.)

Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to the French Bank, by order of the Bank concerned one invoice of 282 case's of very rare and selected Japanese goods just landed from "Kawachi Maru" from Kobe consisting of rich Imari, Kaga Kochi, Satsuma, and cloisonneware consisting of vases, Koros, Bowls, Flowerpots, Jardineers, and pedestals, Fingerbowls, Teapots, Jugs cases, Tea and Coffee sets (for two to twenty-seven persons), Dumergongs, various sorts of Figures of gods and birds etc., Ornaments, Wall-plates, Tumblers, Washing sets, Furndishes, Ashplates, Candle-sticks, Tooth pickholders, Rich Satsuma, and Cloisonne and Antimonyware of assorted sorts, Bronze and Brassware to a very large quantity, Bamboo Baskets, Flower pots, Vases etc., and a very large variety of silks satin and brocade goods such as embroidered wall hangings, Velvet pictures, Dolies, Cushion covers, Kakimones, Mantlepieces Table and Teapoy covers, Piano covers, Silk hand painted pictures, Handkerchiefs, Collar, hemps and Cuffs, Curtains Bedspreads richly Embroidered folding screws and firescreems, embroidered Cushion Covers, pieces of Brocades and many other miscellaneous and assorted Japanese goods, good for presentation on Christmas and New Year and too numerous to mention.

N. B.—Special attention is being drawn to the fact that these Satsuma, Cloissonne and other wares of our goods are special selected by a well-known expert Mr. Martin) of these lines who has passed many years in Kobe and is a very special collector of such rich collections.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL CHINESE PORCELAIN; OLD CHINA AND CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORK OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of December, 1913, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Room at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.) an assortment of Chinese porcelain vases; bowls, plates, wall plates, jars, garden seats and many other decorative pieces.

Also a collection of old China consisting of three and five coloured pieces; Blue and white bowls and plates; self glazed and coloured vases, beakers Incense burners, jars, plates, teapots of old periods.

Besides a lot of artistically carved jade pieces; jade bangles; cups; a pair of valuable green jade bowls; carved ivory figures, costly crystal articles, and similar other works of art and curios.

Also a set of old and fare Chinese paintings on silk.

Goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1913.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR

The film of films.
Emile Zola's
GERMINAL
The whole magnificent film
Every Night
Beginning at 6 p.m. and 9-15.
If you have seen the first half, come at 6-30 or 10 to see the second half,

A little bit of rollicking fun,
LITTLE ZOLA
from Drury Lane.
Four feet two, and funny every inch,
SONGS: DANCES: STORIES,

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

Second Concert
1913-14 Season
FAUST.
(Gounod)
Thursday, 18th December
at 9-30 p. m.
IN
TOWN HALL.
RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co,. Ltd.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will take place in February, 1914. For prospectus apply to

Lt-Col. C. DONOVAN, I.M.S.,
Hon. Secretary,
Madras Fine Arts Society.
Dunduan, Nungumbakam, Madras, S.W.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

Another Thrilling Detective Drama

THE INCRIMINATING HANDKERCHIEF

IN TWO PARTS.

A Story replete with Incident and Excitement.

Full Complement of other Pictures.

1. Regatta on the Mekong, Siam. *(Coloured.)*
2. The Daniels—Acrobatic Jumpers.
3. Polidor—Dancing Master. *(Comic.)*

***THREE Shows Nightly*—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.**
Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

***PRIZE Shows*—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.**

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
Leo, Jan and Mischel
CHERNIAVSKY
WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON
December 9th
and following four nights.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
PRICES:
PRIVATE BOXES Rs. 20 to Rs. 60
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 5.
BALCONY Rs. 4.
GALLERY Rs. 3.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

"ALCAZAR" CINEMA DE LUXE

6-30 10.
THE TALK OF THE CITY.
THE CLIFTON DUO
INTRODUCING
THE MAGNETIC SOUBRETTE REINA SELMA
THE WONDERFUL DANCER
IN HER NOVEL BURLESQUE
"SALAAM RAGTIME"
ALSO
The Hebrew Comedian **LEW JAMES** In his Great CHARACTER STUDY:—The Hebrew
News oy
FULL COMPLEMENT OF PICTURES.
including
A PEARL AMONGST PHOTO-PLAYS
THE
FATAL BRAND A THRILLING RUSSIAN DRAMA
COMICS SENIC TOPICALS.
No advance on Prices

THE Gandharva Natak Mandali

WILL PERFORM
THEIR STAR PLAY IN MARATHI
THE
MANAPAMANA
On Tuesday, 2nd December at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
IN THE EMPIRE THEATRE
Under the distinguished patronage
of
HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
in aid of the
INDIAN STRUGGLE IN S. AFRICA.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st December 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Multan and Lahore and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is in excess except at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore; night temperature is below normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0.33" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Central India and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect but night temperature is in excess in west Central India. Night temperature is in excess also at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general and fairly heavy on the south Coromandel Coast. The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal are slightly better marked today, although seas have gone down at Negapatam. The unsettled weather in northern India has given moderate rain at Kotah; it is moving eastwards and in consequence cloud has decreased in Rajputana and the Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and local rain in the adjacent districts inland. Some duststorms are possible in the north-east Central and the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 1st of December 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire						
Jask	79.8	64.3	68	0.77		0.41
Muskat						
Do. (28th)	80.3	67.1	52	0.00		—0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.8	48.0	82	0.08		0.00
Rawalpindi	61.4	48.1	87	0.11		—0.13
Lahore	64.4	45.7	87	0.00		—0.06
Sirsa	70.3	51.5	83	0.00		—0.02
Ambala	70.5	51.0	74	0.00		—0.25
Delhi	71.0	52.8	69	0.00		—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.5	43.5	58	0.00		—0.07
Mainpuri	77.3	49.1	71	0.00		—0.15
Jhansi	75.6	55.0	56	0.00		—0.11
Cawnpore	75.6	49.5	83	0.00		—0.30
Allahabad	79.6	49.5	63	0.00		—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	76.6	53.8	63	0.00		—0.09
Karachi	80.5	63.0	59	0.00		—0.05
Ajmer	74.6	52.2	63	0.00		—0.16
Jaipore	69.2	55.6	41	0.00		—0.15
Kotah	73.6	55.6	57	0.38	0.38	0.36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.5	54.0	66	0.00		—0.10
Dwarka	80.3	63.7	64	0.00		0.00
Veraval	83.1	65.8	45	0.00		—0.28
Rajkot	86.1	57.3	54	0.00		—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	61.8	51	0.00		—0.19
Surat	88.9	66.1	88	0.00		—0.12
Ahmedabad	86.6	64.2	59	0.00		—0.15
Deesa	86.3	52.4	63	0.01		—0.11
Neemuch	71.9	56.0	50	0.04		—0.11
Indore	78.6	59.6	45	0.01	0.01	—0.30
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.8	51.8	54	0.01		—0.42
Saugor	76.3	52.6	33	0.00		—0.40
Hoshangabad	82.6	53.9	45	0.00		—0.43
Khandwa						
Akola	89.2	60.0	46	0.01		—0.42
Amraoti	85.8	58.3	55	0.00		—0.51
Nagpur	83.6	55.8	47	0.00		—0.68
Chanda	84.5	53.0	60			—0.77
Raipur	79.7	57.6	60	0.20		—0.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	73.3	85			—0.38
Ratnagiri	86.3	70.4	70			—0.46
Mormugao	85.0	71.2	77			—0.96
Karwar	88.2	67.5	82			—1.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.9	60.6	67			—0.41
Ahmednagar	86.1	56.0	48			—0.50
Poona	89.0	60.3	78			—0.83
Sholapur	89.6	61.1	41		0.01	—0.88
Bijapur	88.2	65.3	61		0.14	—0.75
Belgaum	84.3	58.0	56		0.82	—0.66
Aurangabad	85.9	62.5	38		0.00	—0.47
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.9	56.7	52		0.00	—0.63
Hyderabad	84.3	59.7	64		0.00	—0.89
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.8	70.8	62		0.03	—2.79
Calicut	88.3	75.6	82		3.57	—1.26
Cochin	90.2	75.2	77		3.57	—2.82
Colombo	83.5	73.5	93	0.36	15.77	3.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	82.3	67.7	66			—5.09
Bellary	90.5	63.3	70			—1.98
Guddapah	88.0	66.5	82			—3.33
Madras	84.5	72.8	98	2.58	19.18	6.09
Bangalore	82.8	61.3	80		0.11	—2.74
Coimbator	84.4	67.3	85		1.52	—1.73
Trichinopoly	80.6	70.8	79		7.61	2.60
Negapatam	79.7	70.7	88	2.00	38.79	22.90

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S HEALTH RESTORER

Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

L-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Disturbance in north-west India has given only a light precipitation and that mainly in the hills. The only falls more than the tenth of an inch [illegible] the plains are Montgomery, a quarter, Kotah a half and many stations in the Punjab report very light showers.

Depression near Ceylon has not developed and rainfall has decreased on the South Madras coast.

Forecast:—A few light showers in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India and the Western Himalayas.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY 30th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.914
Temperature of Air	degrees	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	73·8
Dew Point	,,	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		2·6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84·4
Minimum do. do.	,,	74·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW, NE, E N.E. WNW, W
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight miles		106

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st December, was 30.171 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince-Dock Sill.

1913	High Water					
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time			Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.		ft.	in
Tues.	2	m	2	4	28	80
			1	50 a	25	1
Wednes						
Thurs.	4	m	3	26	26	1
			3	31 a	23	8
Fri.	5	m	4	8	26	1
			4	40 a	23	3
Satur.	6	m	4	53	25	6
			6	10 a	23	3
Sun.	7	m	5	43	25	2
			7	31 a	23	1 0

1913	Low Water					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Tues	2	m	8		19	8
Wednes			7		17	2
Thurs.	4	m	10	4	20	3
			8	50 a	19	8
Fri.	5	m	11	16	20	2
			9	49 a	20	9
Satur	6		6	20 a	19	10
Sun.	7		11	20 a	21	5
			1	7 a	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November. December.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
2. (Tues.)	6h.	55m.	6h.	0m.
3. (Wednes.)				
4. (Thurs.)	6h.	57.m.	6h.	0m.
5. (Fri.)	6h.	58 m.	6h.	1m.
6. (Satur.)	6h.	58m.	6h.	1m.
30. (Sun.)	6h.	59m.	6h.	1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter.	Nov.	21th	1h 26.5m	P.N.
New Moon.	Nov.	28th	7h 11.2m	A.M.
First Quarter.	Dec.	5th	8h 23.7m.	P.M.
Full Moon.		13th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd December. 1913.

1302. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 2nd instant at 7-30 a. m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 2nd instant at 6-45 p. m.

1303. *Parade.*—Wednesday the 3rd instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temples Statue at 6 p.m. Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps. Subject.—Battlion dill.

1304. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"D" Coy., on 4th inst.
"G" Coy. on 7th inst.

1305. *Leave.*—No. 6594 Vol. H.P.T. Lattey, "G" Coy., is granted leave of absence from 1st December 1913 to 9th April 1914.

1306. *Meeting.*—There will be a General Meeting of the members of Sergts. Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Monday the 8th instant at 6-30 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

(Signed) F. H. James, Captain
Adjutant Bombay, Vol. Rifles.

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 108-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 1st			
Nov. 30th	S. S. Urlana	Pratt	Rangoon Nov. 19
	S. S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta Nov. 19
	S. S. President	Schutt	Durban Nov. 8
	S. S. Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste Nov. 16
	S. S. Caledonien	Fabre	Marseilles No. 1 2.
Dec. 1st	S. S. Nairan	Lassen	Calcutta Nov. 20
	S. S. Barbarigo	Galls	Venice Nov. 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1st			
S.S. Caledonien	Fabre	Nomea	
S.S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi	
S.S. Sultan Van	Koetic	Debries	Abadan
S.S. Persia	Nardo	Trieste etc	
S.S. Gabionz	Gillhuber	Ijo	

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Monday:—

S.S. Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool	& Marseilles
S.S. Anatoba	Nelson	Dunkirk	
S.S. Ujina	Hill	Calcutta	

The following vessels began to load on Monday;—

Steamer	Habsburg	for Trieste	Trieste etc
,,	Kola	for Persian Gulf	
,,	President	for Zanzibar	

S. S. Urlana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s, steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain E. Pratt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, which port she had left on November 19th with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left in November, 19th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. President:—The German East African Line steamer President, 3,334 tons, Captain T. Schutt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, which port she had left on November, 8th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Habsbury:—The A. L. S. N. Coy.'s, steamer Habsburg, 2,395 tons, Captain E. Seberich, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste, which port she had left on November 16th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caledonian:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy.'s, steamer Caledonian, 2,540 tons, Captain Fabre, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marseilles, which port she had left on November 12th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nairan:—The steamer Nairan, 3,627 tons, Captain E. Lassen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 20th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Barbarigo:—The V. S. N. Coy.'s, steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain E. Galls, arrived in harbour on Monday from Venice, which port she had left on November 1st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sultan Van Koetic:—The steamer Sultan Van Koetic, 1,113 tons, Captain A. R Debries, sailed on Monday for Abadeen, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s, steamer Ujina 3,426 tons, Captain W. H. Hill will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

"The Ellerman Line S. S." City of Corinth "outward bound sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 26th instant."

The P. & O. Salsette with the outward mails of 21st ultimo left Aden at 8 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

S.S. Colombo Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 28th, and the Inaba Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th ultimo and is due in Bombay on the 29th ultimo and is due in Bombay on the morning of Wednesday the 3rd instant.

MONDAY December 1st 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
B.	Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co
D & E.	Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co
K.	Gomanburn	Wyne	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
N.	Strathvan	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
O.	Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
P.	India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
2.	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Anatolia	Nelson	W. & A. G. & Co
5.	Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F & Co
6.	Cuina	Farquharsen	M. M. & Co
7.	Ismailia	[illegible]sooltoola	M. M. & Co
9.	Scharzfels	Stovelon	W. & A. G. & Co
13.	Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14.	Kola	Deyne	M. M. & Co
13,	Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. & Co
15,	Ekbatana	Krieger	W. & A. G. Co

M. W. D. D.

President	Schutt	ar.	A. S. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alberts		Treves	Questo
Birgenfels	Marliar		& A. G. & Co
Braunfels	Ohmann		W. & A. G. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft		M. M. & Co
Barbarigo	Galls		V. S. N. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell		P. & C. S. N. Co
Galavale	Sceari		A. Y & Co
Hoseinee	Fan		T. M. & Co
Heinrich	Arlsen		F. F. C. & Co
Havildar	Dakershott		T. M & Co
Habsburg	Seberich		A. L. S. N. & Co
Imani	Lyons		T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus		W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith		D. M. Khandwant
Kellia	Wilson		W. & A. G. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan		T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker		T. M. & Co
Norfolk	Bulkey		W. & A. G. & Co
Nairan	Lassen		W. & A. G. Co
Okara	Downing		M. & Co.
Orangemoor	Moffett		W. & A. G. & Co
Pleiades	Bamber		M. M. & Co
Sancto ria	Ward		A. Y. & Co
Sildra	Beyer		Bombay & Co
Saint Feolans	Sutherland		P. & O. S. N & Co
Santhia	Robertson		M. M. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff		W. & A. G. & Co
Ujina	Hill		M. M. & Co
Urlana	Pratt		M. M. & Co

SPECIAL OFFER.
NAVY SERGE SUIT,
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26 only.
Note Address:—
DANN & Co.,
The Reliable Tailors and up-to-date Outfitters
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son, Ltd. Ballard Road, and also at Watson's Hotel, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:--

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M., 155, Jumma Musjid, Market,

169—4

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.

FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.

Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.

his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.

Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.

FEATURE FILMS A SPECIALITY.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

Films arrive weekly by English Mail. MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.

HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

Head Office, 49, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

(J. R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)

Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE

Lounge Suits,

Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., 293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA'S PREMIER TURF ACCOUNTANTS.

J. B. BEATTIE & Co.,

CHANDERNAGORE.

Books Open on

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

AND

VICEROY'S CUP.

Doubles, Trebles and Mixed Places, 1, 2 and 1, 2, 3.

Full Multiplication Odds.

Totalisator Commissions also executed on all Races.

Send for Weekly Price List.

stablished over 20 years in India.

Telegrams: "HANDICAP," Chandernagore.

Telephone No. 82, Chandernagore.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From Our Correspondents.)

Dec. 2.

IMPORT OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is steadily and Banks are sellers at slightly better rates. There has been some enquiry for T. T. 3 months bills are not offering any more freely.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready ...	1-4 1-32	to 1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	...	1-4	1-16
T. T. forward, Jan. ...	...	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready ...	...	1-4	1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	...	1-4	11-32
,, ,, forward, Apl.	...	1-4	9-832
,, 6 m-s ready ...	...	1-4	17-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...	...	171	3-4
Marks ,, ,, ...	...	139	3-4
60 d-s Hongkong ...	...	141	1-4
,, ,, Shanghai ...	...	189	1-4
,, ,, Japan	...	148	

BULLION.

On Saturday the Silver Market in London was 5/16 down both for ready and delivering the quotations bring 26 7/16 and 26 1/2. The Local Market has fluctuated slightly during the day and closes as under.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	76	12	0
,, ,, 1st Settlement ..	76	12	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ..	76	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 27th November, 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	18*	19,94.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	18	21,106

*Boxes and bars

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market stood weak to-day and the business done was on a slight scale. The Market opened at Rs. 95/1 gradually declined to Rs. 95-2-6 but finally closed at Rs. 95-3 for 5th January, 1914, delivery.

Ready Paper was placed at about an anna less than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened in a dull and depressed state to-day and the prices of several shares dropped in the absence of buyers. The tragic termination of the Indian Specie Bank has created various difficulties with regard to the transactions of its shares which had taken place during the last two or three days. But, it is hoped that a satisfactorily solution will be arrived at as there are precedents of similar circumstances.

In Mill Shares Finlay delived to Rs. 290, Swan to Rs. 260, New Great Easterns to Rs. 200, Currimbhai to Rs. 200 and Crescent to Rs. 100.

Davidas and Fazuls were placed at Rs. 400 and Rs. 405. Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 707-8.

Bank of India Shares declined and were placed in a lot at Rs. 59-8 and Rs. 60.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares receded to Rs. 72 and Deferred to Rs. 101.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 570.

The Eastern Bank Shares touched Rs. 68-8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	,,

Linseed:—The market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	12	0	
Bold Brown December	8	5	6	
Bold Brown May	9	0	9	

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi, May	9	0	0	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quatations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....	57	12	0
Mimbara	59	8	0
Black Kutni J.F.	48	8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	49	8	0
Small	48	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	6	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	12	0	B. T.

COTTON.

We have little change to report in the position of the governing markets, the American Markets on Saturday being 4 to 6 points higher, and Liverpool 3 to 4 lower. Private cables are featureless and give no fresh information. The into sight figures for the week are 7,320,000 bales against 7,150,000 bales for the corresponding week last year, and the visible supply 4,047,000 bales against 4,614,000. Private reports by the mail are as conflicting as ever. We have before us four reports from Liverpool Commission houses and three from American. Of these the Liverpool reports are all more or less bullish, particularly at a decline in prices from those ruling on the 13th November, which were then about 7d. for the early new year positions. The American reports are bearish (though of an earliar date, 1st to 3rd November.) and a crop of 14,500,000 to 14 3/4 million bales was spoken of then.

The Bombay Market opened quiet with prices about As. 3 lower than Saturdays' closing rates. Exporters have again been sellers and a fair business was done in fine Khamgaon Akola, Nagpur and Bengals, the bazar and mills being buyers. Good Broach was in demand and closes at 309 (bazaar rate) but other descriptions are only slightly steadier than this morning.

BOMBAY C. T. A.'S QUOTATION.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals	..	228	..	Jan. 25th
M. G. Bengals superfine.. 241	233	227	..	,,
Do. 240	233	226	..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab ..	231	..	..	Jan. 25.
Do. ..	230	..	..	Ready.
M. G. Dhandesh.. ..	249	239	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	251	245	..	Ready.
M. G. Hinganghat, Wardha	289	..	..	Jan. 25.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	285	..	..	,,
Do. Yeotmahl ..	281	..	..	,,
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ..	277	..	..	,,
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	268	..	..	,,
Do. Amraoti ..	271	..	..	,,
Do. Broach ..	319	..	306	Mar 25th
Do. Muttia ..	246	..	236	Jan. 25th

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports..	18,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price
J. J.	6·94 plus 7
J. A.	6·94 ,, 7
F. M.	6·94 ,, 6
M. A.	6·95 ,, 6
A. M.	6·95 ,, 6
M. J.	6·96 ,, 6
J. J.	6·93 ,, 6
J. A.	6·91 ,, 6
A. S.	6·78 ,, 6

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton roduce and principal Food Grains into ombay for the 24hours ending Saturday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton 15,672	Bales.
Wheat 14,497	Cwts.
Linseed 2,520	,,
Rape, Rai, etc..... 402	,,
Gingelysced.....24,346	,,
Poppyseed..... 203	,,
Groundnuts.....12,557	,,
Castorseed 2,386	,,
Rice 3,386	,,
Myrabollams 833	,,
Cottonseed 28,310	,,
Mowraseed 495	,,
Gram 8,485	,,
Jowar..... 1,593	,,
Maize 38	,,
Barley 261	,,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The Share Market opened quietly to-day with business passing on a small scale. Bhalgora, (coal shares) were at Rs. 21-8; Hurtodih Rs. 13-2; South Givendpur Rs. 8-8. In Jute Kamarhatty (ords) were at Rs. 121.

SNOWFALL IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Simla received the first shower of cold weather rains to-day. The sky is cloudy and the cold severe. The shower will do good to the crops which have been suffering for want of autumn rains. A smart shower of hail accompanied the rainfall. Snow also fell on the Jaro Hill last night and is lying about two inches deep.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

The Government Meteorologist at Simla reported that a shock of slight intensity at origin about six hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 9-58 p. m. on Sunday.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

RECEPTION TO SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON.

On the invitation of the Managing Committee of the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Saturday evening at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, to meet Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, who is now in Bombay to advise the Bombay University. The hall and the grounds of the house were tastetfully decorated and among those present were the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Ameerudin Tyabji, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Prof. N. G. Welinkar, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. K. S. Iyer, Mr. Shantaram Vithal and Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill who presided, at the outset asked Dr. Scott to introduce the distinguished guest of the evening.

Dr. Scott, addressing the gathering, said that he would not stand as a barrier between them and Sir Alfred Hopkinson for more than three minutes. Sir Alfred Hopkinson had been an Oxford man, who had studied, taught and practised law and risen to the eminence of a King's Counsel and an M. P. But he turned away from a profession which would have lead him to the Bench, to preside over an University at an important crisis in its history. A hundred years ago there were only two Universities in England, Oxford and Cambridge. But that was soon changed. First came the London University and then the well-known school, the Owen's College of Manchester, was developed into a University for the north of England. But other Universities also soon came into existence in different parts of the north. India would also have similar Universities when its cities were ripe and worthy for them. Sir Alfred Hopkinson had now come to this country to bring his ripe experience and wisdom to the aid of their University. He would introduce the Students' Brotherhood to Sir Alfred as an educational, philanthropic and intellectual body, zealous in good works and fruitful in them. At present India was full of schemes of social work, but when Mr. Welinkar, founded this institution twenty years ago it was a sort of inspiration to him. He accorded a cordial welcome to Sir Alfred Hopkinson on behalf of the Brotherhood to receive his benediction.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson thanking the President and Managing Committee of the Brotherhood for the opportunity they had given him for meeting them there, said that he did not remember any scene which had impressed him more than that. The more he had seen of the objects of that institution the more he had felt that whether they be old or young or of the East or the West there was a common ground for common endeavour. It had been rather a dream of his life to come to this country and no sooner the opportunity was offered he accepted the suggestion. In the few weeks that he had been in this country he had been charmed by the attractiveness of its natural scenery, the beauty of its gardens, the character of its hospitals and the beautiful work done for the poor and the suffering. A beautiful country had always got a hold on him and he had become attached to this country. He was hopeful of its future. Hopeful because he believed that it was recognised more and more that there was a force working for good. The objects of their society as he understood them were the improvement of its members themselves and at the same time looking out as to what they could do for others. And the two things must always go together. The kind of effort that the society was making was a hopeful sight. On the one hand in this country there was an enormous mass of ignorance, distress and sickness. On the other hand he felt that there was a fullness of life among the people. They were all there going hand in hand with all vigour that the Western civilisation could give, with all strength that was given to the Western race and with all the traditions and noble aspirations of the people of the East. He hoped their University having before it its grandest ideas and the best practical methods would be a mighty force in that direction.

WORKING TO A COMMON END.

Mr. Claude Hill then addressing the gathering, said that Sir Alfred had alluded to the great possibility which he saw in respect of the future provided they realised that they must all work together to a common end. That sentiment could not have been expressed more appropriately than by one who had shown himself in the very short time that he had been amongst them, to be so full of sympathy for all their aspirations and kindly feelings for their weaknesses if they had any. The Students' Brotherhood was one of those societies which existed to further that process of co-operation. Sir Alfred Hopkinson had come from the West to assist them in their educational difficulties. They all knew that they in India were at a very critical stage. At the present moment they were blessed with much money, which was the first essential of educational development. Thanks to the grant from the Imperial Government they were able to quadruple their educational budget. The important thing was not to start hastily but wisely. When a short time ago the Government of India and the Government of Bombay were able to place funds they wisely made specific proposals to start with. It was of course unanimously agreed that the Bombay University should develop into a teaching University in a certain period. It should provide post graduate studies and research facilities and increase its usefulness in different channels. The University had acted wisely in applying for securing the services of Sir Alfred Hopkinson. He had put aside other interests and came with full sympathy for their objects and with a very wide knowledge to give them the full benefit of his advice. Whatever form his advice might take it went without saying that it would receive their best attention.

After the usual vote of thanks the gathering dispersed.

A Reception Committee for the Industrial Conference has been formed and Rao Bahadur Heranand Khemsing is elected chairman. Mr. Balchand will act as Secretary.

THE EDUCATION SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You observe with justice in your editorial columns that at present there are few men of more than ordinary ability in the Education Service and that we cannot claim to-day to have the class of scholars of a past generation who conferred distinction on the Indian Service. You quote without any comment, the observation of Sir Valentine Chirol that the "service is regarded and treated as an inferior branch of the public service." Sir Valentine Chirol may probably have thought that it was possible to improve the service by raising the pay and prospects of its members. Will you allow me to point to a few facts which may throw some light on the situation? In the first place if one looks to the professorial cadre of the service in this Presidency during the last 10 years one cannot fail to be struck by the number of changes in the staff of the two colleges—the Elphinstone and the Deccan Colleges; and you cannot help admitting that such frequent changes in the staff are extremely undesirable in the interests of education. Prof. Alston came out here a few years ago as Professor of History at the Elphinstone College; he was hardly a year before he made an impression on the students by his general culture and scholarship. But he was obliged to resign, for reasons best known to the Department. Prof. Macdougall, another brilliant man, was cut off in the prime of his career by a sudden illness. Prof. Colville was in the service during the same decade for about three years; but threw up his appointment, once again for reasons known to the department alone. So far with regard to changes at the Elphinstone College, changes now crowned by the transfer of Prof. Covernton to the new post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction. One does not know what means the Department possesses when enable it to detect administrative talents in members of the service who have spent their time in tutorial and professorial work at a college and never had any insight into the work of inspection and administration.—I say this without the slightest intention of reflecting upon the appointment of Prof. Covernton.

But to turn to the Deccan College and the changes in staff in that college during the last decade. Prof Clarke who was at the College for about five years and more threw up the appointment. Prof. Wodehouse was obliged to resign as also Prof. Saunders, again for reasons known to the Department alone. Both were Professors of Philosophy, while Mr. Clarke was Professor of Literature. Good men do not seem inclined to stick to the service; they leave it or get themselves transferred to the inspecting branch, as sometimes happens. The difficulty which the Secretary of State meets with in the selection of first class men is too well known.

The reasons for this state of affairs may be many and various; but a few are patent enough. The zeal and earnestness which inspired the pioneers of educational work in India two or three generations ago cannot be expected in their successors of to-day. But, this apart, no brilliant graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, who has hopes of finding a comfortable berth at home would care to think of going out to India. No one with talents, who can obtain one of the numerous fellowships or scholarships connected with the educational institutions of his own country, would seriously contemplate joining the educational service in a country so remote, where he has scarcely an intellectual environment, where he has no facilities for research, where his enthusiasm for study may be lost in the mechanical conformity to red-tape rules. An increase in the pay and improvement in the prospects of the service will not appreciably affect these broad underlying factors of the situation.

Even if the Department succeeds in securing the services of brilliant men, I for one will not be surprised if I am told that these men do not fulfil the hopes entertained about them. The men whom we style Professors are really compelled under the present system to do more or less tutorial work, to grind out so many lectures (rather *lessons*) a day in conformity with regulations; and woe to the heretic who would dare question the departmental creed! We talk of the leisure which the College Professors enjoy! The conscientious professor who honestly performs his duty has hardly any leisure for professorial work, strictly so called; he has no time for research, much less for stimulating his pupils to research. To me there is no thing more regrettable than the sight of professors belonging to the Department, during the course of recent debates in the Senate, gravely proposing to transform the Professor into a tutor, keeping his pupils under leading strings even after graduation, giving them lessons on their text-books, helping them by way of ready made analysis and "notes." It was reserved for men like Mr. Padhye and Mr. Natarajan to take a more liberal view and to voice a loftier ideal of the Professor's work. It is one of those inevitable evils which the degeneration of educational ideals in our midst has brought about; and I only hope that we may all,—the Senate, the Department, and the leaders of educational movements in this Presidency,—be inspired to loftier and better views by the presence in our midst and the counsels of one who brings with him the fresh outlook of a man of culture and insight—I mean Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

Yours, etc.,
P. A. WADIA.

Dec. 1.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The following is the programme of the Band to play at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Tuesday.

March ..... Action Front ..... Blackenberg.
Highland Patrol ..... The Wee MacGregor ..... Amers.
Waltz ..... The Merry Widow ..... F. Lehar.
Selection ... The Girl in the Taxi ..... Gilbert.
Mazurka ..... La Czarine ..... Ganne.
Two Steps ..... Wedding Glide ..... Hirsch.
Fantasia ..... Roman Life ..... Theirier.
Grand Military Tatto ..... Rogan.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and the Officers the Bank of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on the 3rd, December, 1913 under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster.

Wednesday, 3rd December, 1913.

Programme from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

March ... Under the Stars (New) ..... O.Weiss.
Overture ... Jubilee Celebration ... Keler Bela.
Waltz ..... The Girl on the Film (New) ..... A. Sirmay.
Selection ..... Veronique ..... A. Messager.
Serenade ..... Birthday (New) ..... P. Lincke.
Two Step ... Policeman's Holiday ... E. Ewing.
Selection ..... Pelissiana ..... Pelissier.
Descriptive Piece ..... D'ye Ken John Peel (New) .....S. Douglas.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand, His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

Complete Sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,

personally attends all patients, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay, opposite the Clock Towers.

Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

ALL WOOL TAFFETA

DOES NOT SHRINK

This high-class washing material is unequalled for

Shirts, Pyjamas & Blouses

SHIRTS	Rs.	15-8
COLLARS	,,	1-0
PYJAMAS	,,	25-0

BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

Another Triumph in Food-Production.

SALFON

A SUPREMELY INVIGORATING AND RENEWING FOOD-DRINK WITH UNIQUE REMEDIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND A FINE CREAMY DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR.

SALFON is not an imitation of tea, coffee, or anything else: It stands by itself as the only real solution of a difficult dietetic problem. For it supplies the most essential elements of food in the form of

A DELIGHTFULLY APPETISING NONPOISONOUS FOOD-DRINK—AT LAST!

SALFON does not clog and constipate like cocoa, nor injure digestion and nerves like tea and coffee. On the contrary it gives the system the priceless alkaline elements for lack of which so many people endure ill-health in one form or another. No one can form a fair estimate of this unique product who has not tested it.

We offer

Full and highly interesting particulars.

AGENTS WANTED

Invigorates without Re-action.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

BALMUKAND ROY & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub-Agent—**Shroff Bros., Opp. WHITEAWAY, FORT, BOMBAY.**

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

JAFFER FURTHER EXAMINED.

AUDITORS RESPONSIBLE FOR BALANCE-SHEETS.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Davar resumed the enquiry in the matter of the Credit Bank of India and recorded further evidence under Section 162, of the Companies' Act.

The examination of Mr. Jaffer Jussub was continued by the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, the Advocate-General. On Saturday he had admitted that Rs. 5,000 was credited to the adjusting account and debited to Noor Mahomed. He could not explain why Rs. 5,000 went to the adjusting account. He did not know if the effect of that was that Noor Mahomed made a present of Rs. 5,000 to the Bank. He found from his books that Rs. 2,000 was carried from his No. 2 account to the profit and loss account. Witness could not say why he had done that. He did not at present remember what that entry was. The interest account was included in the profit and loss account. On the 30th December, 1910 he had paid Rs. 2,000 to the interest account. It was impossible for him to remember after three years why he had done so. On the same date in the profit and loss account there were two items of Rs. 500 and Rs. 500-2-0 credited to the miscellaneous expenses account. There were also on the same date two items of Rs. 500 and Rs. 350-10-0 credited to the travelling expenses account in the profit and loss account. He did not know if cash was paid for these entries. He had nothing to do with the books. The accountant could explain those entries.

QUESTIONABLE LOAN.

The Advocate-General suggested that on that date a bill for Rs. 6,943 had been discounted by the Bank for Mr. Mahomed Nensy Khairaj and the money was paid from that. Witness replied that he could not say.

You could not have paid Rs. 6,943 to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Nensy Khairaj—he was a pauper.—I do not know if the money was paid to Mr. Mahomedbhoy.

Proceeding witness said if the Board had sanctioned the loan he could not do anything. It was the duty of witness to put before the Board any request for a loan and take their sanction. He had put the bill of Mahomedbhoy before the Board but he never recommended loan. He was never asked to make any report about the borrowers from the Bank by the Board. Witness used to say to the Board that so many people wanted so much money and if the Board sanctioned the loans he used to pay the money. He did not know that it was his business to find out if a certain borrower was a pauper or to tell the Board that a certain borrower was a pauper.

When the Advocate-General asked if the account of Mahomed Nensey Khairaz was on the same footing as the account of Hassan brothers witness said he did not understand the question.

I suggested to you the other day that the account of Hassan Brothers was your account and you said "no". Now I ask you if the account of Mahomed Nensey Khairaz was your account?—No.

When further questioned on the point witness said that he could not recollect if he had used the money of Mahomed Nensey Khairaz drawn by him from the Bank.

Witness acknowledged that Rs. 1,890-8-3 was credited on 31st December, 1910, in the profit and loss account to the Ahmedabad, Baroda, Mandir and Bhavnagar branches. That item was made up of Rs. 173-10-3 paid by Ahmedabad for stationary; Rs. 91-4-3 paid by Baroda for stationary; Rs. 625-9-9 paid by Bhavnagar for preliminary expenses, and Rs. 1,000 credited to Mandvi on account of miscellaneous charges. There did not appear a corresponding debit entry for Rs. 1,000 in the books of the Mandvi branch.

When asked to explain that witness repeated that he did not know accounts and it was very seldom that he had directed any entries to be made.

You now realise that there was no profit at all.—I cannot say.

"NOT A MEAN MAN."

Witness did not think that instead of there being a profit of Rs. 22,026-15-3 as shown in the balance sheet there was a loss of Rs. 1,700 and odd. Witness added that if proper parties were asked questions on the point they might give explanations. It was not to his personal benefit that profit should be shown in the balance-sheet.

The Advocate-General then read the fourth para of the Directors' report, dated 30th June, 1910, to the effect that Mr. Jaffer Jussub had undertaken not to take any salary till the Bank was in a position to pay 5 per cent. dividend. In reply to counsel witness said that that arrangement was arrived at and did continue till the Bank failed.

Counsel again put to witness if then it was not to his benefit that there should be profit.

Witness replied that he was not so mean as to show false profits to receive a salary.

When counsel inquired whom witness referred to as parties from whom explanations could be had about those entries, witness replied, the accountant, the staff and the auditors. I never had anything to do with the keeping of books or preparation of balance-sheets.

No bad or doubtful debts were shown in any balance-sheet?—None.

But there were bad and boubtful debts? A list was prepared and must have been placed before the auditors.

In reply to further questions witness said that the auditors were told that some of the debtors were insolvent. He could not say what was the amount of bad and doubtful debts at the preparation of each balance-sheet.'

"MUCH WORRIED."

Have you got a good memory or has it all gone?—I am at present much worried.

Witness knew that bad and doubtful debts should be shown in the balance-sheet.

Why did you not have those entered?—If the auditors would have chosen to show them, neither I nor the Directors would have objected.

Why did the auditors not show them?—I do not know.

Witness then added that the auditors had told him that it was not necessary to show; let there be a reserve fund on one side and then they would show them.

Counsel then put to witness if he believed that it was his duty to sign any balance-sheet placed before him as prepared by the auditors without looking if the statements were correct. Witness replied that he had signed the balance-sheet after he was told by the auditors that everything was all right.

Your brother Rahim when a Director borrowed largely from the Bank?—Yes.

So did Mr. Trikamrai Dalpatrai Mehta, another director—No.

In spite of Rahim being indebted to the Bank the balance-sheets invariably showed that the Directors owed nothing?—If the auditors had shown debts I or the Directors would not have objected to that.

MORE LOANS FOR PAYING INTEREST.

Witness added that as far as the preparation of balance-sheets were concerned the books did not show that Rahim was a debtor to the Bank. The balance-sheets owed their forms to the auditors. He and his staff never prepared any balance-sheets to place before the auditors. The staff prepared materials for making balance-sheets. On the 13th June, 1911, Rahim Joosab and M. C. Dharamsey had a loan of Rs. 41,000 Nobody would have stopped the auditors if they would have chosen to show that loan in the balance-sheet.

When you put your signature to the balance-sheet I take it that you had no idea whether the figures were true or false?—I can't say; I depended on the auditors.

The loans to your brothers went on increasing from the time the Bank started till it failed—Yes.

They were debited with interest on these loans?—Interest was paid in cash.

That was paid by drawing further bills? Yes; the loans were sanctioned by the Directors.

And the principal item in the profit and loss account was interest?—Yes.

Witness said he could not say if it was due to the increasing of the loans to his brothers that the profit was shown increasing. Witness denied that the Bank never made any profit.

WINDOW-DRESSING.

In every balance-sheet the deposits were fraudulently swelled?—Every time at the time of the half-yearly audit window-dressing was resorted to.

Mistry and Rice are responsible for all frauds in the balance-sheets?—I don't admit that they are fraudulent; but they are responsible for the balance-sheets.

Did the Directors sanction everything put before them without asking any question?—Yes. The Directors' meeting usually lasted about 10 minutes.

Did the Directors understand what was done?—They read everything before them but I cannot say if they understood it. They never discussed it. They even did not read the business.

In reply to further questions witness said that Sir Bhalchandra had never protested against loans being made to his brother Noor Mahomed. When the Directors signed the balance-sheets they never asked any questions. Witness had no money or property left. What little he had he had handed over to the Official Liquidators.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned till to-day.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the report of the deposition of Mr. Jaffer-Joosub it is alleged that I paid Rupees 1,000 (one thousand), to Mr. Dhandy in order to induce him to retire. The statement is false. I never asked Mr. Dhandy to retire.

I neither directly nor indirectly ever offered or paid Mr. Dhandy any money whatever. I shall be obliged if you will publish this letter—Yours, etc.

ELLAPA BALARAM.

THE SIMPLEX MILL COLLAPSE.

OFFICIALS' EXAMINATION AT INQUEST.

At the morgue yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner concluded the adjourned enquiry touching the deaths of Pochana Bhawana, Mahadeo Sing Kuhersing, and Yesso Pandu, three Hinus, who were killed on the evening of the 23rd ultimo, by being buried alive in the debris of a portion of the Simplex Mill, which collapsed quite unexpectedly whilst the men were working inside.

Mr. James Mackison, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said he thought that there must have been a flaw in the large stone base supporting a column that had collapsed. The column had gone right through the stone base. The stone looked all-right from the exterior without a flaw. The stone-base was amply sufficient to carry the weight on it. They had tested the foundation up to 100 tons and it was all-right. At the time of the collapse less than fifty tons was on it. The flaw in the stone might have occurred during blasting operations. The floors were all in order and instead of three, two stories only were put on.

Mr. Herbert H. Lilly, manager to the contractor of the building said that he saw most of the base stones put into position. He noticed no defects. Witness had seen it since the sinking of the column. There was probably a flaw in the stone. Those stones took two or three days to put into shape and that meant continued hammering. If the stone went through that process without showing signs of a flaw it was put in. Those stones were very large and difficult to obtain. Witness did not think this occurrence was due to the carelessness of any one.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the three deceased persons were caused by their being accidentally buried under the debris of a portion of the Simplex Mill which collapsed.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

NO OUT-SIDER AS REPRESENTATIVE ON COUNCIL.

SLIPPERY CONDITION OF QUEEN'S ROAD.

FLOTATION OF MUNICIPAL LOANS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta presiding in the absence of the President Mr. A. M. Tod.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the return sent in by the Commissioner showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities in the city and the general pressure in the mains during the month of September, 1913, be recorded.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker expressed dissatisfaction with the present supply of water to the different wards. He said the Fort Ward was given more water than the other wards during certain hours on the ground that it was mainly a business locality. But they forgot that the B. and C. Wards were also such localities. He moved an amendment asking the Commissioner why a special concession had been made to the Fort Ward and asking if the same concession could not be made to the other Wards.

Dr. Sukhia said that Mr. Dabholker had not been satisfied with the explanations given to him from time to time. High pressure in the Fort was necessary. Through the development of Improvement Trust activities and the consequent erection of many high buildings the necessity for high pressure was great. Mr. Dabholker would be surprised to learn that quite a number of B. and C. Ward people come to the Fort Ward for business, and that there was actually a decrease in the population of those Wards during such hours. Mr. Dabukar had asked for the numbers, but he (Dr. Sukhia) did not know whether Mr. Dabholker was a member of the Election Committee or not, to which body he had sent the figures. 40,000 people came from different Wards to the Fort Ward, most of whom must be supplied with water. These figures which he gave were not calculated by him, but were received from the G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the Tramway Company's returns. Actually nearly 50,000 people came every day from other parts. The people used the water in Fort Ward and they went home and used other water. (Laughter). Such were the figures and Mr. Dabokar should study them.

Mr. Dabholker's amendment being put to the vote was lost, and Dr. Sukhia's motion was carried.

DENGUE FEVER IN THE CITY.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved a proposition asking the Commissioner to report whether Dengue fever was prevalent in the city, particularly in F. and G. Wards, and if so, to inform the Corporation of the causes thereof and of the steps which he had taken or proposed to take in the matter.

Dr. Batliwalla said Dengue fever had been prevalent for some time past in F. and G. Wards in so severe a form that it had very nearly become an epidemic there and numbers of people had left their houses. It had been said by scientists that this kind of fever was due to germs that propagated in the drains. The drains in the city were a fertile source of germs.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Dengue fever had not much, and as a matter of fact, had very, little to do with the drains but was due most probably to dampness. He asked why it was that only the F. and G. Wards suffered. As to Aden, it was a dry place and yet it suffered from Dengue fever, but this was because that town was not properly drained.

Mr. Hussein A. Lalji said he had resided in Aden for some time and he therefore could speak with greater authority on the subject than Dr. Sukhia, for whose information he would mention that he had never heard of Dengue fever at that place and that it had no storm water drains for the simple reason that there was no necessity for them, Aden, being never blessed with copious rains.

Dr. Batliwalla's motion was carried.

Mr. K. H. Kayani moved: That the Commissioner be requested to report, in consultation with the Health Officer, as to the causes to which the most severe and widespread outbreak of a particular kind of fever in certain parts of the Mandvi Ward is due.

Mr. Kayani said the fever in the Mandvi Ward had been so bad that it had affected whole families.

The motion was carried.

LIBRARY FOR COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Kayani further moved:

That the Corporation are of opinion that it is very desirable that a library should be provided for Councillors, containing all important publications pertaining to this and other Municipalities and other literature likely to be useful to Councillors, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state whether, pending the extension of the Municipal buildings on the plot adjoining the present offices, he will be good enough to spare for the purposes of the library the room above the Councillors' Room which is now utilized for the records of his office.

The motion was carried.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola moved a proposition asking the Commissioner information in regard to loans raised by local public bodies during each of the last ten years.

Sir Ebrahim said his object in moving the proposition was to verify the impression he had been under for the last several years that the Municipality while floating its loans almost always went to the market last when it was in an exhausted condition. He had noticed that during the last ten years the Municipality had approached the market practically at the fag end of the floating season after the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust had already floated their loans. The advantage of approaching the market first was proved by the action of the Government of India who imposed the condition on public bodies before sanctioning the flotation of their loans that they should not approach the market before the Government loans had been floated.

The motion was carried.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF TULSIRAMPADA.

Dr. Battliwala moved that the letter from the Commissioner, with his letter to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust with reference to the insanitary condition of Tulsirampada, complaining that the houses were unfit for inhabitation, and of the narrow streets and want of ventilation, be recorded.

Mr. Orr said that it would interest the Corporation to learn that the Commissioner's representation would come up for discussion at the meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee to-day, or at the next meeting. He had recommended that a scheme of improvement be undertaken.

Dr. Batliwalla's motion was carried.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar then moved "that the Commissioner be requested to report why the footbridges on Queen's Road were not lighted in pursuance of a Corporation Resolution.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the Corporation record a letter from the Schools Committee with reference to a physical census of some of the pupils of all the Municipal Schools. In doing so he said that this was a beginning of a movement in the right direction. He drew attention to the importance of the fact that Government, who, he said, always took great notice of pound, shilling, and pence, had also asked for an enquiry. A large percentage of pupils suffered from various diseases, it was found in the partial survey of the Municipal Schools, and much importance attached to a more complete census. For this two qualified medical men, one qualified lady doctor, three nurses and one clerk would be required.

The motion was carried.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

Dr. Moses moved: That in connection with the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the low lying and swampy condition of land around it, particularly the land which is at present flooded with water in front and behind it.

The motion was carried.

OUR ROTTEN ROW.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker moved: That the Commissioner be requested to report as to (1) whether he is aware of an accident to a carriage that took place on Queen's Road on Sunday, the 19th October 1913, (2) what steps he has taken or proposes to take in connection with the circumstances mentioned in Corporation Resolution No. 3681, dated the 25th September 1913, (3) which of the two systems of treating roads is in his opinion cheaper, viz, watering and tarring roads, and (4) whether in his opinion it is advisable to discontinue the tarring of roads for some time.

He said the accident came to his notice while he was dining with a friend. It happened just in front of him. He felt that such roads were a regular danger to life. He heard that there had been a water famine, and that that was the reason why that road was no longer watered. If that was so, he wished to know why only that road was tarred. If on the other hand it was tarred because it was the thoroughfare for motor-cars, he asked if motor-cars did not move on other streets. If the road was primarily meant for motors, he would like the Commissioner to put up a notice that the road was only meant for motor-cars. He felt it would be cheaper to water than to tar the roads.

Mr. J. A. Wadia in seconding the motion, stated that the attention of the Coporation was drawn previously to the slippery state of this road. He had an accident about six weeks ago, his horse coming down on its knees. It cost him Rs. 500 for veterinery. charges alone, besides the inconvenience. Two of his horses had been hurt in this way. He thought the old style of watering the roads was the best.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the proper authorities to the filthy condition of the foreshore adjoining the semi-circle at Breach Candy commonly known as Scandal Point, and to move them to put the foreshore in proper order. He had, he explained, great difficulty in finding out who was responsible. This matter he felt was important as it affected one of the pleasures of the people. It was capable of being turned into a very pleasant place. Everybody seemed to throw anything possible on to the foreshore.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the motion. He thought that the attention of the Health Officer might also be invited to the things thrown on the foreshore.

The motion was adopted.

CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATIVES ON COUNCIL.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved the adoption of the Committee's report regarding the amendment of rules for the election of members to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Committee had recommended legislation allowing two persons on the Council.

Dr. Sukhia was against an outsider being appointed to represent the Corporation on the Legislative Council, firstly because he, not being a member of the Corporation, would not be responsible to them, and secondly because if they appointed an outsider it would be a reflection on them that they could find none from among themselves fit enough to represent them. He moved an amendment embodying his views.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, supporting the amendment, said they must elect as their representative only those who were members of the Corporation so that they might be constantly in touch with the views of that body.

Dr. T. B. Nariman agreed with Dr Sukhia and Sir Ebrahim that they should elect none but a member of the Corporation to represent them on the Council.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was then passed as a substantive motion.

This concluded the November, agenda.

NEW FOUNDLING HOME.

BAZAAR TO RAISE FUNDS.

OPENED BY LADY WILLINGDON.

Yesterday evening Lady Willingdon made her second public appearance in Bombay since her return when she opened a large fancy fair and bazaar in the grounds of the St. Mary's High School, Byculla, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the fund necessary for the building of the New Foundling Home which is to be built in Agripada. The present building of the St. Joseph's Foundling Home at Mazagon has been found to be inadequate in accomodation and a new building which is estimated at a cost of three lakhs will be built. The Belgian Order of the Daughters of the Cross, whose sisters carry out the splendid work of bringing up orphans and deserted children free of charge, whatever may be their creed, have already received a grant from Government of a lakh of rupees, while they expect to realise another lakh from the sale of the present building and ground. Thus one lakh of rupees has to be raised, and it is hoped that the bazaar, which will, last for five afternoons and evenings, will be productive of a substantial amount towards the money still wanted.

The spacious play grounds of the St. Mary's School which had been kindly lent by the Principal, the Rev. Father Schaeffer, were beautifully decorated and the large stalls and many side shows suggested a home-land country fair. The arrangements for the bazaar had been effectively carried out through the agency of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a charitable body, and the executive work was in the hands of Mr. Peter and Mr. J. M. Pereira who were joint Secretaries. Each of the four convents,—Bandra, Parel, the Fort and Cilare Road,—had its stall, one stall represented the Society of St. Vincent de Paul another displayed the work collected by the Foundling Home and the remaining booth was in the hands of members of the Parish of St. Annes. In addition to the stalls which displayed fancy work of all kinds were four artistically draped kiosks in the middle of the grounds, one at which all kinds of Eastern rugs made at the Mission were for sale while the remainder are taken up by well known Bombay firms who are advertising their goods and have contributed to the funds by paying for their stands. The innumerable side-shows included a merry-go-round, a big wheel of the Indian type, a cinema show complete in a large tent, a shooting gallery, aunt sallies and several other mysterious tents where one is invited for the small sum of two annas to see something abnormal or supernatural. A large staff of young lady helpers assisted at the stall and sold button holes and chocolates independently. Tea and light refreshments were to be obtained in an attractively decorated cafe chantant and in another enclosed space was a stage for entertainments during the course of the Fair.

LADY WILLINGDON'S ARRIVAL.

It was expected at first that His Excellency the Governor would accompany Lady Willingdon and a Guard-of-Honour of the Cadets which form the School's contribution to the strength of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was drawn up under Captain Smith to give Their Excellencies an official welcome. News came in advance, however, that the Governor could not be present and it was with some regret that the boys filed off and stood in extended order on either side of the path by which Lady Willingdon would enter the grounds. Her Excellency arrived in the State carriage with scarlet clad postilions and was escorted by four men of the Governor's Body-guard preceded by two *sowars* of the Bombay Mounted Police. She was met at the gateway by Dr. Jurgens, S. J. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Paul Perini, S. J. Bishop of Mangalore, Sister Bertha, the Sister Provincial of the Daughters of the Cross, who is in charge both of the Foundling Home at Bombay and the Bandra Home, and Sister Hortulana, Sister Superior, of the St. Joseph's Home. Lady Willingdon, who was accompanied by Major Greig and Captain Vaughan Aides-de-Camp walked towards the stalls and the Hon. Mr. Pattani and the Hon. Dr. de Monte were included in the party.

VISITING THE STALLS.

Lady Willingdon took an evident interest in the plans of the new building which were displayed on a table and went the round of the stalls, shaking hands with the ladies in charge and making purchases at all. After hearing a glee sung by the St. Mary's choir Lady Willingdon made an inspection of the part of the fair which dealt with amusements and visited a tent in which, according to the legend, was an albino busk. After this, Lady Willingdon talked to the Sister Provincial and Sister Superior and took special notice of some of the little foundlings. Lady Willingdon then shook hands with the leading persons connected with the scheme and without any formal ceremony left amid three loud cheers.

Later in the evening, the number of visitors increased and a concert was held in which the school's choir and orchestra participated. The school band, which played selections, while Lady Willingdon was present, is a splendid one and the instrumentalists are all picked from amongst the boys. To-night another concert will be given and to-morrow a Show for Babies of all ages should attract a large crowd especialy of ladies. The Judge will be Dr. Benson.

VICEROY AT BANKIPORE

STONE-LAYING OF NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A ROUND OF VISITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 30.

Last night after dinner the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge held an informal reception at which the Viceroy invested Colonel Hickley and the Hon. Rai Sheo Shanker Sahay Bahadur with the insignia of the C.I.E. and Raja Harihar Prashad Narayan Sinha of Amawan with the "Khillat" of Raja.

Before breakfast this morning the Viceroy inspected some of the treasurers of the Khuda Baksh Library which were brought over to Government House by Mr. Khuda Baksh, son of the great founder and collector.

At 10 a.m. His Excellency left Government House by motor to visit the site of the proposed Patna University. The Viceroy was accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Nathan.

His Excellency proceeded from here to the house of Mr. P. C. Manuk passing *en route* the proposed site of the new Government House and Secretariat. Mr. Manuk has made a splendid collection of old Indian and Persian pictures dating from the 15th to the 20th century which he showed to Their Excellencies, Lady Hardinge having arrived a few minutes before the Viceroy.

Her Excellency returned from here to Government House while the Viceroy motored to the house of Mr. Oldham, the Commissioner, which is situated on the banks of the Ganges. The party walked down to the river through Mr. Oldham's garden and went on board the Eagle where Lady Bayley, Mrs. Gait, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Maude, Colonel Sir James Roberts, and H. H. the Maharaja of Dharbhanga were waiting. Ten minutes steaming down the river brought the Eagle to a wharf opposite the Temple Medical School and the Bankipore General Hospital. Here His Excellency was met by Colonel Sunder, I.M.S., Superintendent, and Colonel Drury and was shown round the wards and laboratories.

The next place visited was the Patna College about 200 yards further down the stream. His Excellency was met by the Principal Dr. Russell and Dr. Caldwell who conducted the Viceroy round the school. From here a short motor drive took the party to the Behar Engineering School, which is under the charge of Mr. Wallford. The Viceroy who seemed to be untiring visited the class rooms and laboratories and was much interested in all he saw. Before leaving for the Eagle, His Excellency asked that a week's holiday should be given.

Lunch was taken on board while the boat steamed up stream and at 2-30 p.m. His Excellency returned to Government House. The idea of visiting these various schools and colleges by way of the river was a very happy one. The trip was much appreciated.

NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPUR, Dec. 1.

The only official ceremony of this morning was the laying of the foundation stone of the new Legislative Chamber which will be the first public building of the new capital to be commenced. At 9-45 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Bayley and their staff with an escort of His Honor's body-guard drove out in State carriages to the site, which is about two miles from the Government House and just short of the site for the proposed new Patna University, which H. E. visited yesterday.

Their Excellencies and staff left at 10 a. m. Their Excellencies' carriage was preceded by half a squadron of the 12th Cavalry the 66th Battery R. A. and another half squadron of cavalry the rear of the procession being brought up by a squadron of the same regiment. Detailments from the 93rd Highlanders, 48th Pioneers and 93rd Infantry lined the route.

On arrival at the site His Excellency received the Royal salute from a Guard of Honour of the Argyll and Sutherland Lancers and proceeded to a pandal.

Sir Charles Bayley opened the ceremony and read an address:

The Viceroy then laid the foundation-stone and in doing so said:—

The constitution of your Council was the subject of careful consideration by the Government of India and the Secretary of State and followed the general model which was adopted when the enlargement of Imperial and Provincial Legislative councils was undertaken in 1908. The object of the scheme which was then drawn up was to secure selection of representatives of the diverse interests which are to be found in India to which a share in the important task of legislation may appropriately be given and on the whole that object has been successfully accomplished in Bihar and Orissa. The interests to which the right of election has been conceded are those of the Landholders, Municipalities and District Boards, Mahomedans and the important industries of mining and planting. In addition at least six seats are filled by nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor, thus permitting of the selection of gentlemen who are qualified to speak for sections of the people in whose case electoral constituencies cannot be formed or who by reason of their position in the province are likely to lend weight to the deliberations of the Council either generally or in respect of any particular piece of legislation which may be before the Council. At the moment the two outstanding features of the Council are the concession of a majority of one to the seats filled by election and the reservation of room for the expansion of the Council hereafter in accordance with the development of new interests or the growth of the existing interests which may be confidently expected to follow from the creation of the new province.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office:-BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.

(INDIA) LTD

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs a. n.
Shell Case Oil 150 deg	5 8 0

	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125 deg	4 3 0
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg ...	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125 deg	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125 deg.....	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125 deg.....	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125 deg. oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.

SUMBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Tel. 1134.

183. A

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... ... ,, 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Fair in aid of the Foundling Home, New Building, in St. Mary's School Grounds, Concert at 9-30.

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali. Lecture on "Darjeeling" by Mr. J. J. Modi at the Framji Cowasjie Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

WEDNESDAY, December 3.

Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Sind Press Company, Ordinary Annual General Meeting 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3.

Fancy Fair in aid of the Foundling Home, New Building, Babies' Show, 5.

THURSDAY December 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Fancy Fair in aid of New Building of the Founding Home, St. Mary's School ground, Byculla, (Boxing, Sword Dance, and Flag Drill,) 9-30.

Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 3-30.

FRIDAY, December 5.

Closing Concert in Fancy Fair in aid of the New Building of the Foundling Home, in St. Mary's School Ground, Byculla, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cienematograph, Charni Road. 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

A NEW FIAT CAR

ZERO O MODEL

AT A MODERATE PRICE

12-15 H. P. 4 Cylinder. Smart 4 Seated Torpedo Body replete with all the refinements and improvements of

1914

Available for Immediate Delivery.

Arrange for A TRIAL RUN WITH

The Sole Agents:

The Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

PLINSTON.—November 10th, at "Inchanga," Teignmouth, S. Devon, England, the wife of Captain G. H. Plinston, XI Rajputs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARPER—GRAVES—On November 18th, at St. Peters (Fort) Colombo, by the Rev. A. L. Keith, Ethel, younger daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Harper, of Barnstaple, to John Graves, lately Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Moulmein.

SIMPSON—SUTHERLAND.—November 13th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Miles Godwin Simpson, fourth son of Edward Henry Simpson, Highfield, Budleigh, Salterton, and Jessie Sutherland, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Kalimpong.

DEATH.

MULLER.—November 12th, at Sialkot, Mrs. Ethel Muller, the wife of Assistant Surgeon C. G. Muller, I.S.M.D., and daughter of the late Lieut. M. Bowers, I.S.M.D., and Mrs. E. Bowers of Salem, aged 26.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Viceroy at Behar	6
Protection of Banks	6
Lord Cromer on India Taxation	6
DAY BY DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES	
South African Struggle	7
Anglo-Turkish Treaty	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Viceroy at Bankipore	5
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Students' Brotherhood	4
Credit Bank Enquiry	5
Bombay Corporation	5
New Foundling Home	5
Indian Specie Bank	7 & 8
Bombay Banking Company	8
The Pioneer Bank	8
Bombay Development	9
Apollo Bunder Sensation	9
Wedding in Bombay	9
SPECIAL ARTICLES.	
Fresh Light on Parsi History	11
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court Cases	10
Cause List	10
WEATHER AND SHIPPING	3
COMMERCIAL	4
CORRESPONDENCE.	
The Education Service	4
S. A Fund	7

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

December 2, 1913.

THE VICEROY IN BEHAR.

There can be no question of Lord Hardinge's popularity in Behar, as in other parts of India, and the reception given to His Excellency at Bankipore on Saturday last possessed an element of genuine cordiality not always, we fear, so conspicuous at such official functions. For Lord Hardinge has enabled Behar to realise its dream of becoming a separate province, an agitation for which had been going on among the Beharees for the past twenty years, sometimes in a fitful and half-hearted fashion, latterly in a serious and organised manner. The Beharees had long felt that the area and population of Bengal before the Curzon partition precluded the rapid advancement of the interests of Behar, as long as the latter was tied to Bengal. Lord Curzon did not fail to recognise this alleged handicap, but his lordship's scheme was unsatisfactory, the partition of Bengal considerably contributing to make his administrative divisions unjust both to Bengal and Behar. So the agitation for separation from Bengal went on and gathered volume and strength, indicating the genuineness of Behar feeling. On August 25th, 1911, Lord Hardinge's government sent their famous despatch to the Secretary of State, in which they proposed, among other changes, the creation of Behar as a separate administrative unit, and on the memorable occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi the announcement of the new status of Behar was made public. Since then an Executive Council has been given to the new province, a new university has been promised, Patna has recovered its old important position, large grants have been made by the Supreme Government for education and sanitation, and, yesterday, His Excellency the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of a new High Court for the province amidst general enthusiasm. Along with all this machinery for the freer expression of Behar's individuality, other aids will doubtless be forthcoming both from Government and the people themselves, which, it is hoped, will give a strong impetus to public life in the province. At the same time we would venture to warn the Beharees not to become too parochial in their views, but to remember they are Indians first and Beharees afterwards. We are constrained to tender this piece of friendly advice by a complaint that has been published that the public men of Behar have not yet realised their obvious duty towards their bretheren in South Africa now carrying on a gallant struggle against almost overwhelming odds. A week ago, we are informed, Mr. Gokhale sent a telegram to "The Beharee" as follows:—

> Behar so far is the only province in India that has not responded to the appeal for funds in aid of the Indian struggle in South Africa There was a paragraph in the papers some days ago that a gentleman in Behar, whose name was not given, had sent me seven hundred rupees. No such sum has however, reached. Can you not at least open your colounns to subscriptions? A considerable number of Indian labours in Natal are from Behar. On that narrow ground at least, if not for the sake of the larger national issues involved in the struggle, Behar must do something.

The people of Behar need hardly be reminded that, if merely on the narrow ground that many of the passive resisters are Beharees, their help is expected. But India has a right to appeal to them on higher grounds. The struggle is a national one, and we trust the leading citizens of Bankipore and Patna will not further delay in joining the efforts of Indians in other provinces to succour their oppressed countrymen in another part of the Empire.

In his reply to the address from the Landholders' Association, the District Board, and the Patna Municipality, His Excellency, as was to be expected, did not fail to refer to the pre-eminent archæological interest of the province. Lord Hardinge dwelt on the success of the excavations in Pataliputra, which were likely to result in the resurrection of the Palace of the famous Maurya kings, Chandragupta and Asoka, and other ancient buildings. Behar, as every student of Indian history is aware, has a great past. North of the Ganges was Mithila, a seat of Sanskrit learning as early as 1,000 B.C., which included the modern districts of Durbhanga, Champaran and Mozaffarpur. The present Saran district formed at the time part of the kingdom of the Kosalas of Oudh, while the eastern districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea belonged to the kingdom of Anga. Again, the religious interest of Behar is even greater than the archæological, for it was in Magadha that Buddha is said to have developed his religion, the name Behar being derived from *vihara*, which means a Buddhist monastery. Here also Mahavira founded the cognate creed of the Jains. To-day the province contains a population of thirty-seven millions, of which over 80 per cent. are Hindus, and it is a sign of the times that these are now showing an unmistakable desire to fall into line with more progressive communities in India.

PROTECTION OF BANKS.

The remarks of the Hon. Mr. Graham at the St. Andrew's Day Dinner on Saturday night in reference to the "banking crisis" seem to have caused considerable satisfaction in the financial world of Bombay. Mr. Graham recognised that banks require to be protected from unjustifiable, or, at any rate, unnecessary and gratuitous assaults, as well as that the public should be protected against attempts to "lure their money," to use Mr. Setna's expression, on the part of unsound institutions. Mr. Graham expressed the opinion that legislation should be instituted to provide against small shareholders making applications in the High Court. He thought steps should be taken to guard against this evil, and there is no doubt that this merely expresses the general consensus of opinion in regard to the recent proceedings against the Indian Specie Bank. As to the actual extent and nature of the safeguards that it would be wise to adopt there may, of course, be differences of opinion, but we do not think Mr. Graham was asking too much when he urged that, while special safeguards should be created against mushroom or unsound concerns, any petition to wind up a bank should be supported by a third of the shareholders, with investments between them representing half the capital of the concern involved. Otherwise, at a time like the present, when the public confidence has been considerably shaken, a sound institution may find itself at the mercy of a single shareholder, stricken with panic, or perhaps actuated by less worthy motives, and no bank,—not even the Bank of Bombay, as was recently urged before Mr. Justice Davar,—could be expected to stand against the successful application, even of a single party, to suspend its operations, or an order of the Court to conduct them under the shadow of an enquiry with a view to a possible winding-up. Of course it may be said that the analogy with the Bank of Bombay is far-fetched, as there must be some substance in the petition—some *prima facie* ground for the belief that the affairs of the institution concerned are in a doubtful state or are being improperly conducted. But it is as easy for *prima facie* grounds, which may turn out subsequently to be untenable, to be brought against business concerns as against individuals, and they are entitled to protection against the possibility of trumped-up allegations. This can only be provided by some such safeguards as Mr. Graham suggests. At a time like the present, when panic very easily and quickly spreads, it is highly undesirable in the public interest that encouragement should be given to people who have caught its infection. In the case of the Indian Specie Bank Sir Dinshaw Davar wisely recognised, in allowing the petition to be withdrawn, that the desires of the majority of the shareholders were entitled to the first consideration. In granting an order against the Pioneer Bank yesterday, we note that his lordship remarked that it was a "petty" concern and that his order was not likely to upset the financial equilibrium of the market. Without expressing any opinion as to the affairs of the bank in question, or questioning the wisdom of his lordship's order, it may be pointed out that the principle concerned is the same whether the institution is a petty one or not. The public does not discriminate in these matters as a financial expert, but merely takes account of the fact that "another bank has gone," and, if the equilibrium of the public mind is upset, the equilibrium of the financial market is not unlikely to be affected in a corresponding degree. We have received quite a number of letters in regard to this question, which, for various reasons, we have not considered it desirable to publish. One correspondent urges that a Sheriff's meeting should be convened with a view to action being taken to protect the public who are interested in the matter. But we think the opinion of the business world has been well voiced by Mr. Graham, and we have no doubt that his remarks will have their effect in the desired quarters.

LORD CROMER ON INDIAN TAXATION.

In a characteristic article on "Indian Progress and Taxation" in the "Quarterly Review" for October, Lord Cromer urges the Government of India and the Secretary of State to offer a resolute opposition to reforms, "however laudable in themselves, if those reforms would involve increasing the burthen of taxation on the poverty-stricken masses of India." Among these reforms, he specifically mentions the proposal to introduce compulsory education in India. Lord Cromer has apparently forgotten that, when Mr. Gokhale introduced his Bill, he asked that the measure might at first be tentatively tried in selected areas and showed how the "burthen of taxation" could be so divided as to fall very lightly on the classes who seem to be the special objects of Lord Cromer's present solicitude. Lord Cromer quotes Sir John Strachey to prove that "the masses of the people remain in a different world from ours. They hate everything new, and they especially hate almost everything that we look upon as progress." Sir John Strachey, it may be pointed out, wrote this twenty-five years ago, since when conditions have greatly changed, even in the villages, which are not proving so absolutely unresponsive to progressive forces from without as Lord Cromer would have us believe. Further, even if a portion of the masses do not show themselves immediately amenable to educative influences, it is all the more clear that education of some kind is absolutely necessary for them in their own vital interests. This Lord Cromer does not seem to realise, or he would certainly not be content that they should continue to remain in the "different world" of which Sir John Strachey spoke. No one, of course, wants increased taxation, unless absolutely necessary, and Lord Cromer may be reminded that, in order to enable the Government to carry on its work of educational, sanitary and other reform, an alternative has often been proposed but hitherto always disregarded. The alternative is to reduce expenditure in other directions and it has been shown by Mr. Dadhabhai Naoroji, the late Mr. William Digby and others how, without in any way impairing the military strength of the country or crippling the efficiency of the civil administration, vast economies might be practised. Again, what about the "Home Charges" which during the last official year amounted to nearly nineteen millions sterling? A good deal of this expenditure is justified, but at the same time there are questionable items which call for close scrutiny. Leaving the "Army and Marine" charges aside for the moment, we feel that at least in the matter of stores purchased in England for India there could be considerable saving. Lord Cromer himself admits this and suggests that the "India Office would act wisely in taking some opportunity to give full explanations in respect to the operations of the Stores Department." Everyone knows that the entire commercial community in India, Indian as well as European, has for years past been fruitlessly making this demand, but the obduracy of the India Office in resisting it appears to be as strong as ever. It is curious, however, that Lord Cromer's fears in regard to increased taxation seem chiefly concerned with those measures which make for the progress and advancement of the Indian peoples, while he has ample scope for proposing a reduction of expenditure in directions which we have outlined above. He has nothing to say as to recent proposals for increasing the cost of the Indian Civil Service and other public departments.

DAY BY DAY.

The Anti-German Outbreak.

The anti-German outbreak in the Alsatian towns of Zebern (Zebera?), which Reuter reported on Saturday, is not so recent an affair as Reuter's message might lead some to believe, but began over three weeks ago. We find the following report of the incident in the Continental edition of the "Daily Mail" of the 11th ultimo:—

> An extraordinary incident in Zabera, Alsace, is reported to have caused much excitement in the province.
>
> A Lieutenant von Foerstner, of the 99th German Infantry, is alleged to have told his men, in explaining that they must defend themselves if attacked, that he would give ten marks (10s.) for every "Alsatian vagabond" stabbed. An angry crowd besieged the lieutenant in a private house on Sunday, and he was escorted to the barracks by two soldiers with fixed bayonets.
>
> In the evening (a semi-official account adds) a crowd of about a thousand gathered in front of the officers' club, demanding that the lieutenant should come out, and threatening to lynch him. The colonel and the mayor failed to calm the demonstrators, and the police and gendarmerie were powerless.

Fire Brigade Turned Out.

It appears that the fire brigade was then called out. The firemen at first refused to turn the hose on the crowd, and then obeyed, but directed the stream so that it did a minimum of damage. The rioters cut the hose, and the crowd did not disperse till troops with loaded rifles appeared. There were several arrests. A non-commissioned officer who was reported to have promised to add three marks to the sum offered by the lieutenant was dragged into a side street and maltreated. The "Daily Mail's" correspondent added that the army uniform everywhere in the town excites insult from the populace, and soldiers are forbidden to visit taverns.

London via Marseilles in 14 days.

We are informed by the Bombay Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co.: that his Managing Directors are arranging to accelerate the transit to Marseilles of their Homeward mail steamers from the beginning of the New Year and that commencing with the departure of the Salsette on the 3rd January, 1914, an arrival at Marseilles at noon on Friday will be aimed at. This will accomplish a voyage of 13 days to Marseilles, 14 days to London via Marseilles by rail, 19 days to Plymouth by sea and 20 days to London by sea. This improved service will doubtless be greatly appreciated by those passengers who travel via Marseilles, as they will arrive in London on Saturday afternoons instead of on Sundays as has hitherto been the case. To those, who have a leaning towards the journey by sea all the way, a transit of 19 days only to Plymouth or 20 days to London will doubtless prove attractive.

New Commander of Pelorus.

Commander Ernest Stevenson has been ordered to relieve Commander Peter W. E Hill in the command of the cruiser Pelorus, East Indies Squadron, from the 1st proximo. Captain Stevenson who has been recently serving as first executive officer of the battleship Prince of Wales, Home Fleet, Portsmouth, went afloat in the year 1889, was promoted to lieutenant in 1897 and reached his present rank in June, 1908. The commission of the Pelorus will expire in May next, when there will be a complete change in the ship's company on recommissioning for further service with the East Indies Squadron. The Pelorus was commissioned to full complement on the 28th May, 1912, at Devonport.

Opening of the Alexandra Dock.

The opening date of the Alexandra Dock has been definitely fixed for Friday, March 20th. Two dates were submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy March 20th and March 23. The latter date happens to be one of the most unsuitable tides of the year, so that, in spite of the sailors' superstition attached to a Friday, the earlier day, the 20th, will be the most convenient. In order to obviate the making of what might amount to an invidious distinction amongst the various shipping companies associated with the regular trade of Bombay, we believe one of the R. I. M. steamers will be selected to do duty at the inaugural ceremony.

The Canteen Scandal.

Reuter gives us no details of the circumstances in which the Quartermasters of five British regiments are to be court-martialled, stating merely that action is to be taken as a result of the investigation into alleged bribery and corruption in connection with canteens. The affair will, however, arouse as great interest in India as in England. In this country the system of canteen working is mixed. In some cases the regimental institutes are "worked" regimentally, and in others the tenant system is employed, and it is difficult to say which is the most efficient and popular. The decision as to which system shall be employed rests with the commanding officer of the battalion concerned. If he decides in favour of the tenant system he receives the tenders, and accepts or rejects as he thinks fit. The would-be tenant offers a rent, or rebate, per head which varies from a sum of a rupee per man per month up to as high a figure as Rs. 3, according to circumstances. The successful tenant receives charge of the grocery bar, supper bar, canteen, library, billiard room, mineral water factory, bakery, and the R. A. T. A. For these institutes he supplies all necessary stock, crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, the furniture being provided by the Army Institutes fund. The tenant's operations are supervised by a regimental officer—the President, Regimental Institutes,—appointed by the commander, and it is his duty generally to see that the institutes are clean, the foodstuffs provided for sale good and wholesome and the men's interests safeguarded.

Regimental Working.

But when the institutes are worked regimentally, the tenant is eliminated. The P R. I. is still the responsible officer and he has to assist him that extremely well-known institution, the canteen sergeant. This gentleman becomes a sort of regimental grocer and when, as generally happens, he occupies this billet permanently he is usually the most opulent man in the regiment. One man who went away on his pension a little less than four years ago was canteen sergeant of his regiment for about fifteen years. He had purchased a small estate in South India and in addition to this was worth something like £7,000. He had charge of all institutes, supervised all purchases of stock, sales and accounts; and of course paid particular attention to the canteen which was probably the principal source of his profits. Canteen profits are always on the heavy side; and it does not call for any special ability to work a profit of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 out of a hogshead of beer.

ROYAL DUKE'S MISSING JEWELLERY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The "Daily Mail" says that the police are searching for a quantity of jewellery belonging to the Duke of Connaught which is missing.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TRIAL BY JURY IN MOFUSSIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At the Bengal Council to-day, in reply to Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, Mr. Cumming stated that trial by jury had been introduced in the Districts of Chittagong Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Jessore in 1897, and in Khulna, in 1905, in both cases after consultation with the High Court.

In reply to Babu Surendranath Roy, Mr. Green stated that the new Howrah Bridge would cost between ninety and one hundred lakhs but the date of commencement could not be given.

Mr. Cumming stated that the Bengal Administration Committee had not been called upon to report whether the Permanent Settlement can be modified.

Mr. Kerr stated that no survey or settlement operations should be undertaken this season in the flood area Midnapore. Two lakhs and a half had been sanctioned for agricultural loans and one lakh for gratuitous relief in the districts affected by flood in Burdwan division.

Mr. Cumming replied to Babu Surendranath Banerjee that the Government had decided to move the High Court for issue of a rule calling on Mr. Robert O'Brien, Engineer in the Alexandra Jute, Mill, to show cause why the sentence passed on him for fatal assault on an Indian workman should not be enhanced. The Government did not think it necessary in such cases to order that the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor instead of the police.

With reference to the allegations that Assistant Surgeon Daluruddin Ahmed, of the Murshidabad Charitable Hospital, had refused to attend a cholera patient lying in front of the cholera ward, Mr. Samman, informed the Maharaja of Nashipur that the allegations had been found to be groundless and merely the outcome of private jealousy.

Mr. Stephenson, stated that no proposal had been made for the increase of laboratory accomodation at the Medical College and Government are not in a position to give any estimate of the cost.

NEGLECT OF SLIGHT INJURIES.

TETANUS AND HYDROPHOBIA. THROUGH NEGLECT.

Numerous deaths occur frequently in Bombay, especially among the poorer classes of Indian people, through neglect of trivial injuries and other slight ailments which are reckoned as being too trifling to worry about. This is due in the main to sheer ignorance.

The case for instance is reported of a stevedore labourer named Hassan Khan Safdat Khan, employed on board a vessel in the docks, who recently injured his left foot which he ignored. His foot festered he grew worse and finally he had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where it was discovered that he was suffering from tentanus. He died a few hours after admission.

Gunjibai, a Hindu woman residing at Sassoon Buildings, Fort, was about a month ago, bitten by a cat, but deeming it to be nothing very serious was treated at home contrary to the advice of people who urged her to go to hospital. Her wound grew worse and on Saturday she was removed to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital where she eventually died of what was pronounced to be hydrophobia from a cat-bite.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

REFUGE IN SUDAN SUGGESTED.

RISK OF INTERVENTION

INDIANS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE.

DIFFICULTIES OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The "Morning Post" prints an article critically examining the demands for Imperial intervention on behalf of the Indians in South Africa, which is voiced by the "Daily News," Lord Ampthill and in other quarters.

The article shows that the consequence would be that the Union Government would resign, like the Natal Government did in 1906. As Sir Thomas Smartt has made it clear that he will support General Botha, no other Government would be obtainable and the Imperial Government would be compelled to take over the Government of South Africa, risk a rebellion, or give way as it did in 1906.

The talk of intervention, the article continues, is foolish. It is also foolish to scold and abuse. The Imperial Government and the Government of India must make the best terms they can by friendly representations, but with a view to the balance of parties in South Africa. Racial feeling has been aroused by the Indians' methods of agitation, and there is little hope of obtaining a really satisfactory settlement.

The Imperial Government might, however, provide a refuge for Indians who refuse to submit to the conditions and who regard them as intolerable by framing a colonisation scheme in, say, the Sudan, where magnificent land is coming under irrigation and urgently required cultivators. A generous scheme on such lines would both benefit the Sudan and would show Indians that the Imperial Government is still deeply interested in their welfare.

INDIANS' MASS MEETINGS.

REPRESENTATIVE ENQUIRIES DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Dec. 1.

Meetings of Indians were held in Pietermaritzburg and Durban, yesterday, each attended by a thousand persons.

Resolutions were passed supporting the demand for enquiry into cases of the alleged shooting and assaulting of Indians, on which Indians should be represented, and affirming the determination to continue the movement.

A number of women addressed the meeting at Pietermaritzburg.

MR. RITCH'S STRONG ASSERTIONS.

A meeting of the Indians was held to-day, with Mr. William Hosken, ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Ritch and some members of the Labour Party on the platform.

Mr. Ritch, said, he knew it was true that men had been flogged as he had seen marks on their bodies and had heard the people of the mine admit that they had flogged Indians.

A resolution similar to that at Pietermaritzburg was passed.

LORD CREWE RECEIVES DEPUTATION OF INDIANS.

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The Secretary of State for India is receiving to-day, a deputation of Indians in London including Sir M. Bhownuggree and Mr. Amir Ali in connection with the position of Indians in South Africa.

POONA'S GRATITUDE.

POONA, Dec. 1.

Sardar Nowroji Pudumji, Chairman, South African Fund Committee, Poona, has communicated to His Excellency the Viceroy the following resolution unanimously passed by the Committee. On behalf of the citizens of Poona the Committee of the South African Fund, Poona thereby convey their deep gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for his out-spoken and statesmanlike speech at Madras. He has rendered great service not only to India but to the whole Empire. It has also strengthened the confidence of the Indian people in the sense of justice of the British Race.

MEETING AT DHARWAR.

A meeting was held at Dharwar to appoint a Committee for collecting funds to assist the Indian sufferers in South Africa and also to express their sympathy towards the Passive Resistance undertaken by the Indian brethren in South Africa.

Hon. Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda presided on the occasion and explained the pitiable situation of the Indians. He said they would be failing in their duty if they did not take an active part in relieving their brethern, when even His Excellency the Viceroy, was expressing sympathy towards the movement.

The following resolutions were passed:—

To express sympathy towards the Passive Resistance undertaken by the Indians in South Africa.

To appoint a Committee for collecting funds for the help of Indians in South Africa.

To send a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy and also to the South African League, Bombay Branch, that the people of Dharwar heartily sympathise with the movement.

Rs. 200 were collected. The Committee will begin a house-to-house collection and send the proceeds to the Bombay Branch.

KALYAN PROTEST MEETING.

A large meeting of leaders of all communities was held at Kalyan on Sunday under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya M.A., LL.B., to protest against the oppressive measures adopted by the African Union Government against Indians in South Africa.

The President described the miserable condition of our brethern there, urging the necessity of interference on the part of the Imperial Government and said it is our duty to help them by every efforts possible, without the least delay.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed.

I. This meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Kalyan, District Thana, places on record its scornful protest against the inhuman treatment of Indians by the South African Union Government and expresses its hearty approval of the movement of Passive Resistance adopted against it by our Indian Brothers in South Africa.

II. This meeting also implores the Imperial Government of Britain to use its influences and authority to induce the Union Government of South Africa to stop its harsh treatment of the Indian subjects of the British Empire and to allow them to enjoy the rights and privileges of British citizens.

The President was authorized to send the above resolutions to the Secretary of State for India, through the Viceroy, and a committee was appointed to collect funds in aid of the sufferers in South Africa.

P. & O. COMPANY'S REPORT.

PRECAUTIONARY CONTINGENT FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

P. & O. report says £200,000 was taken out of profits for creating a new fund to be called the contingent fund, for the purpose of maintaining dividends at the present level. In view of the uncertainty of the outlook, the reserve was also substantially increased.

MAIL STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 1.

The P. & O. Salsette left here at 8-0 a.m. on Monday with the outward mail of the 21st inst. The Mooltan left at the same time with mails for Colombo and Australia.

MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

AURORA AT MACQUARIE ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Aurora, which sailed for the Antarctic to pick up Dr. Mawson, has arrived at Macquarie Island.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

UNDERWRITING CAUSES WEAKENESS IN "GILT-EDGE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Gilt-edged securities opened weak to-day on the underwriting of the new four millions 4 per cent. Canadian Government loan at 97.

BURDWAN MOSLEMS AND COW-KILLING.

PROTEST AGAINST S. A. ATROCITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At the Burdwan Division Moslem Conference presided over by the Hon. Mr. Anwar yesterday, a resolution was adopted appealing to Mahomedans against cow-killing at places exposed to the public. Other resolutions urged the separation of executive and judicial functions, repealing the Press Act, protesting against the South Africa atrocities and praying for educational facilities to Mahomedans.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 19,019.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged...17,418		8	3
A Parsi	20	0	0
Mr. Abdul Huq	15	0	0
"Atman"	15	0	0
"Pro Patria"	10	0	0
J. H. K.	10	0	0
Mr Krishnalal M. Munshi	10	0	0
M. I. (Sind)	7	0	0
Sympathiser	6	0	0
Mr. A. N. Jahhal	5	0	0
Mr. H. M Churry	5	0	0
Mr. Anantrai N. Buch Junajadh.	5	0	0
A tailor	2	0	0
Roypur	2	0	0
A carpenter	1	0	0
National Honour	1	0	0
Gulabai Chunilal	1	0	0
Mr. Rustomjee Jauri	0	4	0
Mr. M. D. Waghmaraeo	0	2	0
Mr. Bapoogi	0	2	0
Mr. Manecklal Mohenlal	0	2	0
Mr. Gajananroa	0	2	0
Be true to the last	0	2	0
Mr. A. Ghafoor	0	2	0
"4 Poors"	2	4	0
Mrs. J. P. Bhedwar	15	0	0
THROUGH THE VADANAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.			
Mr. Gulabrai S. Vaidya	10	0	0
Mr. Punjabhai J. Vasavada	5	0	0
Mr. Manilal N. Buch	5	0	0
Mr. Sarabhai P. Mehta	5	0	0
Mr. Shankerprasad M. Desai	1	0	0
Mr. Maneklal R. Vaishnav	1	0	0
Mr. Karanlal P. Chaya	1	4	0
Mr. C. M. Buch	1	0	0
Mr. G. Narmadashanker	0	12	0
Mr. Kanchanrai V. Mehta	2	0	0
Mr. Venilal T. Oza	2	0	0
Mr. Manjulal B. Vasavada	1	0	0
Mr. Vasantrai P. Nanavatty	1	0	0
Mr. Ishvarlal B. Vasavada	0	4	0
Mr. Mahashanker N.	0	4	0
Mr. Himmatlal G. Anjaria	2	0	0
Mr. Prabhulal Hathibhai	1	8	0
Mr. Chotalal Labshanker	0	4	0
Mr. Jaduram Amarjee	1	0	0
Mr. Mahadev R. Shimpe	0	8	0
Mr. Laximdas D. Bhaya	1	0	0
Mr Harilal D. Mankodi	0	4	0
Mr. Naulal D. Dave	0	4	0
Mr. Nrusinhprasad and Bros.	1	4	0
Mr. Pruthulal H. Vasavada	1	0	0
Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavatty	1	0	0
Mr. Becharlal B. Zala	2	0	0
Mr. V. Bhagvanlal & Bros.	1	0	0
Mr. Vasantrai Santokram	1	0	0
A Contributor	1	0	0
THROUGH MRS. D. N. BAHADURJI. (THIRD INSTALMENT.)			
Lady Vasanji	300	0	0
Mrs. Gndhandas Khattaw of which Rs. 50 in memory of late Mrs. Premauaheo Tricumdas Gordhandas and Rs. 50 in memory of late Bai Matibai daughter of Mr. Gordhandas Khattaw	200	0	0
Mrs. Merwanji Muncherji Cama.	100	0	0
Mrs. F. E. Dinshaw	100	0	0
Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji	100	0	0
Mrs. Ananji Nanji	50	0	0
Mrs. Jivanlal Panulal and Mrs. Bhagwanlal Panulal	50	0	0
Mr. H. K. Bhedwar	50	0	0
Mr. A. Framji	50	0	0
Sympathiser	50	0	0
Mrs. Jainaram H. Dani	25	0	0
Mrs. Gupte	25	0	0
Mrs. Mahomadbhoy Currimbhoy.	25	0	0
Mrs. Bhimji Dalal	25	0	0
Mrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee	25	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Dadachanji	25	0	0
Messrs. C. M. Bhesania & Co.	25	0	0
Mrs. S. P. Hormarsji	25	0	0
Sympathiser	25	0	0
Mr. D. R. Wagle	20	0	0
Mrs. Gulabai Doctor	15	0	0
Mrs. P. R. Patell	15	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. Furdoonji	15	0	0
"A Friend"	15	0	0
Mr. B. S. Turkheed	10	0	0
Parsi	10	0	0
Sympathiser	10	0	0
Dr. Miss Pirjbai S. Captain	5	0	0
Mrs. Kamdin	5	0	0
Mr. V. R. Sirur	5	0	0
"Poor Man"	5	0	0
"A"	5	0	0
Mrs. B. Pestonji	3	0	0
Miss S. Khambatta	2	0	0
"B"	1	0	0
Total ... 19,019	4	3	

AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Daniels recommends that the American naval programme in 1914 shall consist of two Dreadnoughts, eight destroyers and two submarines.

The American Navy, he said, would soon use 125 million gallons of oil fuel yearly, and he urged that America acquire her own oil wells and refineries, quoting Mr. Winston Churchill's speech on the same subject on July 17th.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP STRANDED.

CAPSIZE OF RESCUE BOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SEVASTOPOL, Dec. 1.

The Russian warship Uralets is stranded at Reef, midway between Kalta and Sevastopol. Her position is critical owing to a heavy swell. The cutter from the gunboat Kubanets, while attempting to assist her capsized, five being drowned.

ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

PETROLEUM CONCESSION TO ENGLAND.

SULTAN OF KOWEIT'S STATUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The "Daily Telegraph" gives prominence to a letter from what the paper describes as a well-informed correspondent in Constantinople, saying that the Anglo-Turkish Treaty which was initialled last May, has been amended as follows:—

Great Britain is granted the concession of all oil wells in Arabia and Mesopotamia, and apparently also Syria.

The Sultan of Koweit receives a large hinterland, making him the principal Power in Arabia.

The monopoly of navigation on the Euphrates and Tigris will be exercised by an international company, the capital of which will be nominally half British, quarter Turkish and quarter German, but in reality half British and half German.

ALSATIAN RIOT.

ARRESTED JUDGES SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Two judges were among those arrested at Zabern for refusing to recognise the orders of the soldiers to move on. All those arrested were subsequently released.

SEARCHING OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

Details of the Zabern affair are astounding.

After the flight of the crowd the troops arrested people indiscriminately, the prisoners including two judges, the Public Prosecutor and a solicitor just leaving the court house. Most of them were confined for the night in the cellars of the barracks. In the morning they were brought before the magistrate who immediately realeased them, apparently on the ground that the arrests by the military without the co-operation of the civil authorities were illegal.

The Imperial Chancellor has ordered a strict enquiry to be made.

KAISER DISCUSSES WITH WAR MINISTER.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

The Kaiser received the War Minister in audience at Donaueschingen, to-day. It is understood that they discussed the Zabern affair.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKES.

RIOTERS PUNISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 1.

Two strike rioters have been sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

GRAND VIZIER'S ASSASSIN.

SUDDEN DEATH IN PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.

The man Mustapha, one of the assassins of Mahmud Shefket Pasha, is officially stated to have committed suicide in prison. It is generally believed, however, that he succumbed to the police methods used to extort information regarding the doings of Prince Saba-ed-Din and other opponents of Government. Mustapha's death gravely complicates the international difficulty.

HOTEL PORTER SENT TO JAIL.

EX-SOLDIER AND LIEUTENANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Holmes charged George M. Mattews, an ex-soldier, lately employed as a porter at the Taj Mahal Hotel, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a purse, containing Rs. 250, belonging to Lt. E. A. Somerville of the 27th Light Cavalry, now stationed at Saugor.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 16th November last, Lt. Somerville, who was staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, handed the purse to the accused, telling him to keep it for him, as he was in a hurry to go out. On his return in the evening he did not find the accused and the management also could not find the latter. A complaint was made to the police, and on the 27th November, the accused was found loitering about in the Crawford Market by one of the assistants, who persuaded him to go to the hotel. He was then handed over to the police but no money was recovered from him.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he did not turn up on duty on the night of the 16th November, as he was ill.

He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction against him, he was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN A HUT.

Shiva, a Hindu living in a hut on De Lisle Road reports that on Saturday night some one entered his hut and stole gold and silver ornaments valued at 5 0.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

HEAVY LOSSES IN SILVER.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

RIGHT OF CONDUCTING PROCEEDINGS.

The hearing of the petition to wind up the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, has been fixed for the 19th December, as fourteen clear day's notice has to be given in the "Government Gazette". A petition was presented to Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, praying that the conduct of the proceedings should be taken out of the hands of the directors and should be entrusted to the petitioner, who came next in turn. This petition was supported by all the other petitioners and it was urged on behalf of the directors that an order should be made on the 18th and nothing should be done in the meanwhile. His Lordship reserved his judgment until Thursday.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, in Chambers, Mr. Jameitram, solicitor, presented a petition on behalf of Khetsi Khimsi and others, holders of 5,000 shares and Bhaidass Narotamdass and sons, creditors of a large amount to wind-up the Specie Bank. His Lordship accepted the petition and was fixing its hearing when Mr. Jamietram pointed out that as fourteen clear days' notice was required under the High Court rules, the hearing should be fixed for the 19th, in view of the fact that the next issue of the Government Gazette would come out on the 4th instant.

His Lordship fixed the hearing accordingly.

Mr. Jamietram next pointed out to the Court that there was a cloth shop in the Gowmukh lane of which the Indian Specie Bank was the agent and he asked the Court to direct the liquidator to take possession of the same.

His Lordship made the order directing the liquidator to take possession forthwith.

Mr. J. R. Patel presented one more petition which was accepted but which it was ordered was not to be advertised. Mr. Patel said he was very reluctant to bring this petition but his client persisted and alleged that the first three petitions were engineered by the same party.

CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The following petition was then presented to his Lordship by Mr. Captain, solicitor, on behalf of Matubhai Govanbhai Doctor and another, notice of which was given to the other petitioners:—

After the directors' petition was thus presented these petitioners petition was to this Hon'ble Court as having regard to the facts hereinafter set forth, it was thought necessary that the carriage of the order for winding up and even the carriage of the order for the appointment of the provisional Liquidator should not be left in the hands of the petitioning Directors whose interests it was apprehended would be directly adverse to those of the contributories and the creditors.

8. After the appointment of the provisional Liquidator, the petitioning Directors have to all appearances assumed the carriage of the said order and which these petitioners submit forms a very important part of the proceedings in liquidation.

9. The Provisional Liquidator has to take possession of all the assets, books, papers and documents of the Bank and he has been authorised to file suits and to do all that was necessary to secure the properties of the Bank. He will have to give the necessary guidance to the accountants appointed for investigation into the affairs of the Bank and in order that the said investigation may be a real and searching one the petitioners humbly submit that the petitioning directors should not have any hand in the carriage of the said order. On the result of the said investigation and report, important issues depend, issues on which the interests of the Directors and the contributories and creditors are indirectly and irreconcilably adverse.

9. It is believed that the Bank has suffered a loss of 80 lakhs of rupees in silver speculation or financing silver speculation, though, hardly a week ago, Counsel for the Bank was instructed to state to this Hon'ble Court that the Bank had sustained no loss in silver and it had not speculated in silver or financed silver speculation.

10. It is also believed that the Bank had suffered a loss of several lakhs of rupees in the speculation or financing the speculation in shares of joint-stock companies and such loss is likely to increase every day having regard to the present position of the share market. More than 65 lakhs of rupees of the depositors' moneys have been locked up in such shares and according to the present market rates thereof these shares have depreciated already by lakhs of rupees and before they are realised, there is likely to be further depreciation.

11. It is also believed that the Bank has suffered very heavy losses amounting to lakhs of rupees in speculation in Government Paper.

12. It is believed that the Bank has also financed speculators in pearls to the extent of more than 60 lakhs of rupees and has suffered a very heavy loss and is likely to suffer thereof rupees, amounting to several lakhs in this Hon'ble Court the Bank was compelled to make the startling disclosure in answer to questions from the Directors of the Court that some of the Directors including Directors of the Bank including three of the petitioning Directors were at the time heavily indebted to the Bank that the liability of these three petitioning Directors to the Bank at the time amounted to 10 lakhs of rupees or thereabouts, though the Balance sheet of the Bank signed by the Directors showed that the liability of the Directors to the Bank was nil.

14. The Bank was also compelled to admit that some of the Directors including three of the petitioning Directors, borrowed moneys from the Bank in the names of their nominees they guaranteeing payment.

15. These Balance Sheets of the Bank form one of the important subjects for investigation by the Accountants and by the Liquidators and on the result of investigation will depend important issues relating to the liabilities of the Directors including the Petitioning Directors.

16. There is not a word in a single balance sheet about the enormous losses suffered by the Bank in silver or other transactions. On the investigation by the accountant and the provisional Liquidator of these transactions relating to silver shares, Government papers and pearls will depend important issues as to the liabilities of the Directors including the petitioning directors for the enormous losses.

17. The Directors dealing with the moneys of the Bank will also form an important part of the investigation. It will be also very important to ascertain to whom loans were made by the Directors on what security and after what enquiries and the relation in which the debtors stood to the Directors.

18. The manner in which the accounts of the Bank have been manipulated, will require a very serious attention of the accountants and the Provisional Liquidator and important questions for the consideration of the Liquidator as to the liability of the Directors for the same will arise thereon.

19. It is believed that in the books of account of the Bank lakhs of rupees appear to have been debited in fictitions names. This will also form the subject of investigation by the accountants and the liabilities of the Directors, including the Petitioning Directors if the same will be a serious question for the consideration by the Liquidator. It will be necessary in the interests of the creditors and contributories of the Bank to examine the Directors including the Petitioning Directors under section 162 of the Indian Companies Act 1882 in respect of among all these matters.

20. The petitioners submit that by the neglect of duty on the part of the Directors imposed on them by Law and the articles of the association a very large number of depositors and shareholders have suffered and will suffer very heavy losses, if not be actually ruined. The confidence reposed in them by the public has been misused.

21. For the aforesaid among other reasons these petitioners humbly submit that the carriage of the order appointing the provincial liquidator and the carriage of the order for winding up when made should not be left in the hands of the Petitioning Directors. These Petitioners submit that they are fit and proper persons to have the carriage of the said orders and pray that the same may be given to them.

On this petition being called on for arguments, Mr. J. D. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the petitioners. The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the petitioning directors; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Surajmal and Coy., represented Hiralal Nihalchand and another, petitioners No. 3; Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, was for Mamtirao of Jamkhandi and also for the Chief of Jamkhandi, who was a creditor to the extent of one lakh of rupees; Mr. Jamietram represented the petitioners whose petition he presented in the morning.

His Lordship at first ordered all the petitioners to immediately correct the advertisements by altering the date of the hearing and fixing it for the 19th.

PRIORITY OF PETITIONS.

Mr. Davar, in arguing the petition, said in short the order he asked for was that the conduct of the winding-up proceedings should be taken out of the hands of the directors, who were debtors of the Bank to a large extent and who were also liable in many other ways. On the merits, he said his clients were the first petitioners; Mr. Captain had lodged the petition with Mr. Conway, Senior Judge's clerk, at 11 o'clock and it was declared before Mr. Conway. Mr. Captain then came to Court but he had no desire to scamper and he waited to see whose petition it was that the Advocate-General was desirous of presenting first. When Mr. Captain heard that it was the directors petition, he presented the petition on behalf of his clients in the ordinary way. As he understood that the present application was to be opposed, he wished to read the petition, when his Lordship remarked he had read it.

Mr. Davar thereupon continued his arguments. He remarked as a matter of fact, his clients' was the first petition because in all ex parte matters the attorneys had the right of audience first and the Advocate-General's petition must therefore be treated as having been presented after the attorney's chamber work was finished.

His Lordship: Does the conduct of proceedings necessarily go to the first petitioner?

Mr. Davar: Yes, my Lord; the authorities are all very clear on the point.

Counsel relied on Halsbury's Laws of England, vol. V, the volume on Companies, pp. 410, and remarked that in this case he had an additional ground, namely, the directors, who wanted the conduct of proceedings, were largely liable to the Bank, and His Lordship would remember that in the first petition, Counsel appearing for the Bank and for the directors had admitted that the directors were liable to the tune of many lakhs that there was no mention of it in the balance sheets and that the profits shown in the various balance-sheets were not real profits but were loans to the directors.

NOTHING SHORT OF A FARCE.

Continuing, Counsel said that if the directors were given the conduct of the proceedings, the first thing that would happen is that summons would be issued under section 162 of the Companies' Act to examine the directors as to their knowledge regarding the working and the affairs of the Bank, the directors' attorneys would engage Counsel to examine the directors and that he submitted would be nothing short of a farce. Secondly, on the admitted facts in the last petition, the directors were largely liable and to make those sums good, summonses might have to be taken out and suits filed. The result was that in those suits they would be the plaintiffs and the defendants both, for in all these suits the liquidator's attorneys would have to act on instructions received from the directors' attorneys. Then in the petition presented by the Parsi shareholder, it was hotly contested that the Bank had never speculated in silver, the Bank had never cornered silver and that the Bank's constituents who dealt in silver were very substantial parties. A startling statement was, however, made by a director to a Bombay paper that the Bank had incurred large losses in silver.

His Lordship: I can not accept statements made in newspapers.

Mr. Davar said that was also mentioned in the petition presented by Mr. Surjmal Mehta and they said that the directors were the parties who had speculated in silver and that large sums were due by them to the Bank. Then the Bank's books were most artistically kept for the simple reason that various bogus accounts were kept in the names of people who did not hold in the world even Rs. 1,000 and to whom lakhs of rupees were advanced and large sums credited as profits. Counsel urged that the silver syndicate existed for the directors who under Choonilal were parties to the speculation. He submitted that the directors were not proper parties to carry on the proceedings. The Bank was largely involved and they should have somebody who could give information against t

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

(*Continue from page 7.*)

directors, and it appeared to him to be a farce that the directors should give instructions to the accountants to ferret out a liability against them and that they should conduct the proceedings to the benefit of the creditors, depositors and shareholders.

Counsel relied on a case reported in 44 Chancery Division, pp. 140, in re. Building Society Trusts Limited, and said the conduct of proceedings should be entrusted to a man in the order of priority and that it was not necessary that that person should be in possession of information. The Court gave the proceedings to the official liquidator and in order to see that the work was properly done, every possible influence that would be brought on the liquidator should be removed and, therefore, it was not necessary that the person should have an intimate knowledge of the working of the Bank but if it was necessary, his clients were prepared to file an affidavit and expose the diverse frauds in book-keeping and the directors' connection with the silver transactions and their intimate knowledge of the same, especially, those directors who initialled the business every day, as some of the transactions were done in twenty-four hours. Among them Sir Vithaldass and Sir Jagmohandass were the most connected with these transactions.

WHO IS THE INFORMANT?

His Lordship: Who is your informant?

Mr. Davar: Mr. Gamanlal's brother, who is an accountant in the Bank. It is also stated in the petition filed by Mr. Surajmal.

His Lordship: Is he prepared to make an affidavit?

Mr. Davar: All that we can say is that it is in that petition.

Mr. Talyarkhan: I am going to refer to it, my Lord.

In conclusion, Mr. Davar submitted that he was absolutely certain that in view of the allegations against the directors, in view of the admissions made on behalf of the directors, in view of their liability to the Bank, and in view of their knowledge about the speculation, it would amount to nothing short of a farce if the Court entrusted to them the conduct of the proceedings.

Mr. Talyarkhan, who addressed the Court next said he supported the petition so far as the first part of it was concerned, namely, of taking the conduct of the proceedings out of the directors; with regard to the second part he would leave it to his Lordship on certain statements that he would make whether it was not advisable that the proceedings should be entrusted to an absolutely independant firm of attorneys who had nothing whatever to do with shareholders or creditors.

With regard to the first part of the petition, they had got more than one petition in which most serious allegations were made against the directors, who were really the accounting parties and therefore the proceedings would be reduced to a perfect farce, if they were left with the conduct of the proceedings.

Counsel then read the specific allegations made in the petition of his client and observed that these would put the directors out of Court at once and that there would be a serious conflict of duty in this matter.

QUESTION OF GREAT MOMENT.

Mr. Jinnah further supported the petition. He urged that Mr. Captain's petition was the first in the order of minority. It was, he said, presented to the clerk long before the petition presented by the Advocate-General and the attorney was present there to pursue further the procedure but the Advocate-General with superiority of his position and as leader of the Bar presented his petition first and the poor attorney had to wait.

On the merits, Mr. Jinnah said that there were heavy losses incurred in silver which the directors now said they were ignorant of. It was a question of very great moment to find out whether the directors had known of these silver transactions, or whether they had not known it and if so whether they were not negligent. Was it right then that the directors who will be the accounting parties should have the conduct of the proceedings? He submitted that no Court could allow that.

Mr. Jamietram further supported the petition and said the directors had not as a matter of fact paid up their debts though they had promised to do so on the last occasion.

THE DIRECTORS' POSITION.

The Advocate-General, replying on behalf of the directors, said he wished to clear up the misapprehensions his learned friends appeared to be under. It was absolutely incorrect that they were anxious to have the conduct of the proceedings. They applied to the Court at the earliest possible moment because they considered it their duty in view of what had taken place to come to Court at the earliest possible moment. They did not want to take up a position to suggest that they should be left with the conduct of proceedings. A great number of allegations were made against the directors but not a single of these except the liability of the directors had been mentioned in the petition. It was not the case that the directors were indebted to the Bank to the extent of ten lakhs and the only debt due was by Sir Jagmohandass and that was to the extent of a lakh and a half and for which he had given security to the Bank of 850 shares of the New Great Eastern Mills of the value of a lakh and three quarters, calculating the value at the lowest possible figure.

His Lordship: Have the other directors paid up their debts?

The Advocate-General: Yes; and you know that Sir Vithaldass was not indebted to the Bank.

Continuing, the Advocate-General said that after all the question that the Court had to consider was whether or no the existing state of affairs should continue pending the 19th December, and he suggested that the matter should stand over till then. What did the conduct of proceedings consist of at present? The liquidator was to obtain a report from certain auditors whom the Court had appointed and the liquidator was to take steps to recover the debts due to the Bank and all other proceedings would come after the 19th. As he had said before his clients were not desirous of having the conduct of proceedings in their hands and if it was thought undesirable, they did not want it. All he wished to urge was that all these petitions could be placed before the auditors and the liquidators could give them directions to report on the particulars mentioned in thees petitions. He thought it was not necessary to change the existing state of things prior to the 19th December. He fully realised that after the 19th, his client's interests might conflict with those of the Bank and it would therefore be highly undesirable that they should then have the conduct of proceedings.

LIABILITY TO BARODA STATE.

Continuing, Counsel said he did not wish to stand in the way of any one but there was a telegram from Mr. Gupta, Dewan of the Baroda State, to Sir Vithaldass, to appoint Payne and Company, to support the petition. The Baroda State, counsel added, were creditors to the extent of eight lakhs.

Mr. Davar, in reply, said the greatest possible mischief that would be made could only be made within the 15 days in which the auditors would make a report. As he had pointed out there were numerous bogus accounts in the name of Nathulal of Broach and Manchhashankar of Bhownagar which were really the directors' accounts and which were secretly guaranteed by the directors. They must have some one who knew the internal affairs of the Bank to guide the liquidator and the auditors so that the real culprits might not escape. After making immense losses in silver, immense harm would be done to the creditors and the contributories if the directors were left in charge of the books and papers, which might be made away with.

The Advocate-General said he did not know against whom these allegations were made but he wished to state that there was no officer of the Court who was as keen as Mr. Sethna in pursuing these proceedings and the suggestions of Mr. Davar were absolutely unfounded.

Mr. Davar said he made no suggestions against Mr. Sethna but he submitted that the directors should not be allowed to handle a single scrap of paper.

The Advocate-General remarked that the directors had gone to the Bank at Mr. Sethna's request to give him information regarding the affairs of the Bank.

His Lordship.—They say they are ignorant of the transactions what information can they give?

The Advocate-General said the liquidator was anxious to get as much information from them as possible.

Mr. Jinnah said that the auditors needed to be put on proper lines. Who could do it? Certainly not the directors, as, firstly they pretended ignorance and, secondly, because they were interested.

His Lordship said he would deliver a written judgment on Thursday, but he ordered that no one except the liquidator should have the handling of books, papers and vouchers, which must be in his sole possession, and when the accountants were engaged in examining them, there should be some responsible person present to represent the liquidator.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK: A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Is it not fair in the interest of the shareholders and contributaries to suggest some constructive policy?

The Chairman of the Board in his interview with a representative of the Press admits that the auditor Mr. Aiyer, when questioned about the accounts of the Bank, said that everything was all right and that therefore there could be no cause for any suspicion. Whatever may be Mr. Chunilal's dealings in silver it has not been disclosed how they affected the bank transactions, and yet with all this the work of destruction was so abruptly undertaken by the Board without due and full consideration. Under the circumstances the shareholders and contributaries at large should raise a strong protest against the Directors' petition.

For this purpose they should hold a meeting at an early date and decide as to what steps should be taken to safeguard their interests which are jeopardised by the somewhat hasty step of the Directors. The feeling is very strong among the shareholders and also contributaries that this very useful institution should not be allowed to die out with the exit of Mr. Chunilal, and if a representative Committee were appointed to inquire into the whole affair, the public support would not be wanting. The whole public looks up to the leaders of the financial community to come forward in time and save the foremost city of Bombay from the impending loss of prestige which has been built up at great sacrifice and labour by the great financier who has now passed away.

Yours, etc.,

H.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

MARKETS STAGNANT AND DEPRESSED.

All the markets re-opened yesterday for business. Uneasiness was noticeable everywhere. In the share market, no *vaida* business was done at all and whatever little business was transacted was done in cash at lower prices.

In the David and Fazul shares there was a fall of about Rs. 30 in view of the fact that the Specie Bank is the holder of a very large number of these shares. The Petit shares, which were at one time the strong shares of the market, were not quoted at all.

The pearl market was very dull, and the merchants were unable to do any business in view of the news received by last Friday's mail, that the market in Paris has gone down considerably. No sales whatever have been effected.

Hundi business too has altogether stopped, and consequently the shroff market was equally dull.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Madras is in no way directly affected by the suspension of the Indian Specie Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT TO COURT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AGENTS.

BALANCE-SHEETS SAID TO BE FALSE.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, the liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company, presented a very long report to Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, regarding the affairs of the Bank. The report refers to the manner in which the agents utilised the Bank's monies for their own purposes and stated that the directors had left the full control of the Bank to the agents and had given them authority to advance monies to whomsoever and on whatever securities they liked. It also alleges that false balance-sheets were issued and the falsity of those must have been known to the directors. The liquidator, however, cannot form an opinion as to what dividend he will be able to declare as he is not yet in possession of the accounts of various branches, but he is of opinion that the uncalled capital, the paid-up capital and the so-called reserve fund of Rs. 37,000 will not be sufficient to meet with the Bank's liabilities. He remarks that the agents have already become insolvents and there is hardly any chance of recovering any substantial sum from them. For the last one year he says the Bank continued not on its own resources, but on its hundis endorsed by its Chairman Sir Balchandra Krishna to the extent of Rs. 1,70,000.

The following are the important passages from the liquidator's report:—

I was appointed Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Bombay Banking Company on the 1st day of November 1913, and on my taking charge of the Bank's Head Office in Bombay, I got a sum of Rs. 135-10-4 being the balance of Rs. 145 as per cash balance on the 7th day of October 1913, the day on which the Bank suspended payment.

I also got a sum of Rs. 2,017-7-5 at the Head Office which I am told is the balance of moneys which the Head Office received from the Branches between the 7th day of October 1913, and the 1st day of November 1913.

I also got gold and other ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,032 as per list hereto annexed and marked No. 1 which either belong to the Bank or which are pledged with the Bank.

The Bank used to advance money on pledge of ornaments and the Bank at time repledged them and raised moneys thereon.

It appears that one Waman Raghunath Kaprekar had got ornaments from the Bank by the pledge of which it is alleged that the Bank raised a sum of Rs. 4,568 from him. In the absence of any register of mortgages and pledges which is not forthcoming and which is required to be maintained as provided by the Companies Act it is not possible to say the actual dealings which the Bank did pledge of ornaments.

There were certain Government paper, Port Trust Bonds and Municipal Bondss with the Bank of the aggregate value of Rs. 49,000 on the security of which the Bank appears to have borrowed over-drafts from the local Banks. I have in the latter part of this report shown with what banks the said securities are pledged. A complaint has been received that securities not belonging to the Bank have been pledged by the Bank officials.

I have in this report dealt with the assets and liabilities of the Bombay Office of the Bank which shows that a sum of Rs. 2,32,493-10-4 is due by Prabhakar Govind Vaidya, one of the partners in the agency firm of the Bank, while a sum of Rs. 1,42,024-8-2 and a sum of Rs. 16,385-13-11 are due by Sridhar Krishna Kothavle the other partner of the agency firm in his different accounts. Besides the moneys due by Mr. Vaidya at the Head Office a sum of Rs. 23,329-11-9 is due by him to the Sangli Branch of the Bank and a sum of Rs. 69,652-6-0 to the Belgaum Branch of the Bank. Thus the total liabilities of the agents come to Rs. 4,83,886-2-2. A greater part of this sum if not the whole is lost to the Bank as there are hardly any chances for recovery of the amount from them. In this report it is further shown that a sum of Rs. 1,05,453-10-8 or thereabouts as also such sums as may be realised from the securities given by the said Vaidya and Kothavle will be good assets of the Head Office out of the sum of nearly Rs. 9,20,416-5-6 which represent the Bombay assets as against the sum of Rs. 7,36,239-5-9, the liabilities of the Head Office. A copy of the statement of assets and liabilities of the Bombay Head Office is hereto annexed and marked No. II.

The securities of Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Kothavle which were deposited with the Bank are alleged to have been handed over to Sir Bhalchandra as a guarantee for payment of Rs. 1,70,000 for which the Bank's Hundis were endorsed by him. I have dealt with this transaction in my report at length.

SUSPENSION NOT WHOLLY DUE TO THE RUSH.

Apparently the Directors were not properly informed of the true state of affairs. On an examination of the books of the Company it appears clear that it was not solely due to any rush on Saturday the 4th and Monday the 6th October 1913, that the Bank had to suspend business. It is found that the Bank had failed to pay a number of hundis accepted on 29th September 1913, and subsequent days and payable on the evening of the respective days of acceptance. Most of the moneys of the Bank were locked up on insufficient securities, in fact no securities. The moneys are in many cases advanced on Demand Promissory Notes and Khatas which were in no way useful to raise moneys to meet the demands on the Bank even in normal times. Since the rush of the constituents on the Bank in October 1912, the Bank was practically dragging on its existence not on its own resources but on the personal credit of its Chairman Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who had to endorse hundis of the Bank of the aggregate amount of about Rs. 1,70,000 and on the substantial deposit of rupees one lakh by H. H. Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar paid in the Bank in April 1913. The Directors had allowed a free hand to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents to make advances to whomsoever and on whatever securities they liked and those officers availed themselves of this opportunity to advance large sums of money to themselves on different accounts. What has been done is that accounts have been opened in the names of persons who on the face of it would not appear to have any connection with the agents and it was only through outside information and on making inquiries that it was found out that some of such accounts were really not of those persons but they belonged to one or the other of the agents. The agent who opened accounts of his nominees knew that they were not solvent parties and he paid out Bank's moneys with the full knowledge that the said moneys or most of it would be lost to the Bank.

LIABILITIES OF THE SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS.

Messrs. Vaidya and Kothavle, the two persons of the agent's firm, owe at present to the Bank as under: About Rs. 3,25,475-12-1 due by Mr. Vaidya on various accounts and about Rs. 1,42,024-8-2 by Mr. Kothvale on different accounts and one of the Directors Raja Bhonsle of Nagpur, a defendant in a Short Cause on the 25th instant, and his constituted attorney Mr. Gadkar, also appointed a Director in May last, owed to the Bank between themselves about Rs. 1,50,000. The agent's firm and the said two Directors inspite of their heavy liabilities could do little to help the Bank out of its difficulties since October, 1912, when the first rush took place and moneys ceased to flow into the Bank from depositors.

It was after the first rush against the Bank in October-November, 1912, when the Directors came to know of the heavy indebtedness of Mr. Vaidya to the Bank that he was made to give over to the Bank securities against the moneys due by him and Mr. Vaidya says that he handed over to the Bank all that he had which however is much below the amount and not at all sufficient to liquidate the amount of his debts to the Bank. Mr. Vaidya has filed his petition in insolvency in this Court on the 27th instant.

The other partner Mr. Kothavle holds only one share of the Bank. In 1904, Mr. Kothavle had filed his schedule in insolvency with a liability of Rs. 1,42,711-0-8. The insolvency proceedings lasted till 1907 when Mr. Kothavle got a discharge. The assets realised were Rs. 4,990 and no dividend was paid. He was then a partner of one Narandas Sunderji.

From the published report for the year ending 31st December, 1904, the gross profit for the year is shown at Rs. 8,821 and net profit Rs. 5,334 and a dividend of six per cent. was declared. The book entries above referred to were apparently made to enable the agent to show a fictitious profit of Rs. 5,334 while the Bank was really in a loss of about Rs. 4,700. There was no justification for the dividend of 6 per cent. declared at the time.

The liabilities of Mr. Kothavle under acounts in different names are admitted by him to have been operated on by himself from the year 1904 when the liability amounted to Rs. 4,672-14-0 upto 6th October, 1913, when it rose to the large sum of Rs. 1,42,024-0-2. Against these liabilities Mr. Kothavle or his nephew has lodged with the Bank several title deeds of landed properties in the mofussil and has consented to hand over eight motor cars with a garage and a workshop belonging to the Wai Motor Car Co., of Mr. Kothavle. He estimates the value of these properties at rupees one lakh, but we would not be surprised if the securities realise much less than the estimated value.

It was in the hands of such persons as Kothavle and Vaidya that the Directors had left the uncontrolled management of the Bank and the moneys of the depositors from the year 1904. The proceedings in the Minute Book of the Directors shew that the sanction of the Directors was not regularly asked for and most of the loans were made by the agents on their own authority and discretion. It seems that the management became more lax and Mr. Kothavle has taken about more than Rs. 60,000 in different accounts in different names and has in fact advanced sums ranging from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 35,000 on his own responsibility knowing fully well that the moneys lent would not be recovered.

THE RUSH IN 1912.

The rush in October 1912 for the first time opened the eyes of the Directors and at their meeting of 9th October 1912 they appointed a sub-committee of Messrs. Soman and Ranade, two of the Directors "to go into the details of the business of the Company with a view to suggest measures for the conduct of the business in future and its well-being." At the Directors' meeting held on 18th January 1913, the sub-committee submitted its report the consideration whereof was deferred to the 3rd April. 1913 where no mention appears of the said report. The report of the said Committee has not been found though searched for, and no satisfactory explanation comes forth except that it must have been lost with other papers while removing the Bank to the present premises.

EFFORTS TO LURE MONEY INTO THE BANK.

Frantic efforts were made to lure public money into the Bank. On the 26th November 1912 the directors passed a resolution as follows:—

> It was resolved that in conection with the sale of the remaining shares of the Bank the system of advancing money on Hundis to sound parties may be given a trial on condition that they should purchase some of our Bank shares.

Apparently the Directors were ignorant of the rudimentary principles governing the approval of applicants for shares. They were more anxious to get shares subscribed anyhow without due consideration as to the solvency of the applying parties. It was virtually an invitation to subscribe shares out of the depositors' moneys.

By a resolution of 18th July 1913 the Directors also raised the rate of interest on current account from 2½ to 3 per cent. and that of the Savings Bank account from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent.

These attempts did not however prove successful as the public had got suspicious of the Bank.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND AUDIT.

As to the books, etc., kept by the Bank it is found that the Bank failed to keep even such books as are generally kept by a private banking firm. From the printed reports of 1900 to 1911 it is found that only a day book and a ledger were maintained in Modi character. The following is a copy of the auditors' certificate generally to be found at the foot of the printed accounts and balance-sheets.

> "I have examined and audited the day book and ledger of the Company for the year ending and found them tally with each other and in conformity with the Companies' Act VI of 1882."

The Directors and the shareholders appear to have been content with these two books and the nature of the audit as disclosed in the certificate. One can hardly come across a Bank conducted on these lines and it is no wonder that there have been serious irregularities in its management. No vouchers and securities appear to have ever been checked with the accounts. Only in the year 1913 an attempt appears to have been made to maintain books of accounts ordinarily kept by a modern banking institution and to audit its accounts in a less formal manner.

PAGES OF MINUTE BOOK MISSING.

At two places the pages of the Minute Book have been found missing. No register or list of addresses of the persons whom the Bank had advanced loans is forthcoming and the Bank has to depend upon the personal acquaintance and memory of Messrs. Kothavle and Vaze (a clerk of the Bank) who was however sent away to one of its branches in September 1913 for their addresses).

Messrs. Trimbuck B. Khare of Messrs. Khare and Pandya who audited the accounts in 1912 has on being asked by me informed that there was a register of securities and promissory notes for the year 1912 which the Bank had begun to keep under instructions given by him in the previous year which registers however are not to be found. Mr. Kothavle has denied the existence of such registers but I am of opinion that the said registers are suppressed.

During the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 the Bank's assets, were audited by one Damoder Savlaram Yande who had an account with the Bank in which he owed moneys. He was questioned as to his audits when he said that he is not an accountant but that he knew of accounts and further said that he relied on the statements prepared by the Bank's clerks which he checked with the books here and there.

MISLEADING BALANCE-SHEETS.

The Company has been paying large dividends from 7½ to 9 per cent. on fictitious profit shown in cooked up balance-sheets. Thy Bank officials valued the Head Office assets as per 1912 balance-sheet at Rs. 5,15,400 allowing Rs. 2,50,882 as bad and doubtful debts. Their valuation does not seem to be correct.

The amount of Rs. 64,670-10-11 shown as debts due by the officers of the Company printed in the balance-sheet of 1912 is absolutely a fictitious item. Messrs. Vaidya and Kothavle having deliberately suppressed the various sums of monies withdrawn by them in different accounts which they now admit are their own.

The falsity of this balance-sheet must have been known to the Directors for the report of Messrs. Soman and Ranade did make mention of the agents' heavy liabilities and yet the real facts were not mentioned in the said balance-sheet issued in May, 1913.

SECURITIES.

On the death of Mr. Vishnu Krishna Bhatavadekar in December, 1911, Sir Bhalchandra joined the Directors Board and though it was on account of his help to the Bank in its difficulties that the Bank pulled on but the help of that sort was not what was required of him. It seems none of the Directors found out the real state of affairs and none of them took any steps to remedy its management. As already stated the large deposits amounting to over rupees sixteen lakhs were all locked up without any security. The Bank thus found to its cost when the depositors made a rush on the Bank in October 1912, and the Bank would have closed its career then, but for the help of Sir Bhalchandra. The help of Sir Bhalchandra afforded greater chances to Mr. Kothavle to denude the Bank of its moneys by advancing moneys to himself on accounts operated in the name of his nominees. Since then as is amply disclosed by the minute books the Bank was dragging on its precarious existance by various shifts.

NO SCOPE FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

In the absence of the final returns from the Branches, the exact figures of the assets and liabilities of the Bank cannot be ascertained, but after an anxious and careful consideration of the materials before me some of which have been embodied in this report, I cannot but come to the conclusion that denuded as the Bank is of all valuable securities, the whole of the paid-up and unpaid capital of the Company and its so-called reserve fund of Rs. 37,000 are absolutely insufficient to meet the losses of the Bank. In the absence of reliable valuation of the assets at Bombay and in the branches I m not in a position to say at present what definite amount will by available for payment to the depositors. There can, however, be no scope for the reconstruction of the Bank urged by some of the shareholders who are misled by the fictitious profits and misleading balance-sheets.

ORDER FOR EXAMINING WITNESSES.

On the application of Mr. Jamietram on behalf of the liquidator Mr. R. D. Sethna, who had made an affidavit, to which the above report was annexed, his Lordship made an order for the examination of Mr. P. G. Vaidya, and Mr. Kothavle, both agents of the Bank and the directors of the Bank under Sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies' Act.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

The Fourth Session of the Zoroastrian Conference, which was to have been held towards the close of October last, will come off on Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday, the 6th, 7th and 9th instant, at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay.

THE PIONEER BANK.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

A PETTY CONCERN.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Davar, was called on the petition to wind up the Pioneer Bank, Limited, the Bank to show cause why the petition should not be accepted.

Mr. Jamietram, solicitor, appeared for the Bank and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, solicitors, for the petitioner.

Mr. Jamietram read the affidavit made by the Bank manager, Mr. B. G. Gajiwalla, who said that the Bank had advanced to a certain party, who was alleged to have borrowed monies on shares, monies on mica and the shares were an additional security. He denied some of the allegations in the petition and said that Mody had retired from the directorate prior to his insolvency and that the directors' liabilities were shown in the balance-sheets. He denied that the Bank's sub-stratum had gone.

Mr. Davar put in an affidavit to which was annexed a letter of Mr. Cursondass Balgovandass, auditor of the Bank, who said that he had pointed out the bad and doubtful debts to the directors, but that they said they would show them in the next year's balance-sheet. Then Mr. Davar put in an affidavit showing more transactions of shares being purchased with the Bank's moneys and alleging that Mr. Gajiwalla had drawn monies from the Bank in the name of his wife.

Mr. Jamietram said that Gajiwalla had deposited title deeds of his wife's properties as security with the Bank.

Mr. Jamietram argued that, if the uncalled capital was outstanding, and even if the paid-up capital had disappeared, it could not be said that the sub-stratum of the Bank had gone. As regards the management, he said the petitioner could get the manager changed at the shareholders' meeting.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Jamietram said, Mr. Gajiwalla was a pleader and he had at one time started a law class.

His Lordship.—And there was some trouble about it?

Mr. Jamietram.—Not to my knowledge.

His Lordship.—Any trouble about the lunatic's wife and children?

Mr. Jamietram.—Yes, I remember that.

His Lordship.—Then the next thing is banking. This Bank was first floated by whom?

Mr. Jamietram.—By Rahim Joosub, and Mr. Agabeg was its first manager.

His Lordship.—And then Gajiwalla followed.

Who were the first directors?

Mr. Jamietram.—Mr. Minocher, solicitor, Rahim Joosub, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, Tyebbhai Maskatiwalla, Khan Bahadur R. R. Dadina and others and I will frankly admit that the sub-stratum of that Bank is gone. Ever since the present directors came on the scene they have improved a good deal.

BEGAN WITH BOGUS SHARES.

Mr. Jamietram argued that the first question to consider was whether the sub-stratum of the Bank had gone.

His Lordship.—But was this a Bank with any sub-stratum? When you started how many shares were subscribed?

Mr. Jamietram.—10,000. But they were all bogus names. That I will admit. But those shares were paid for subsequently.

His Lordship.—By people who came to you for loans?

Mr. Jamietram.—No. My Lord.

His Lordship.—What you did was, when a man asked for a loan of one thousand, you said we will give you two thousand provided you invest one thousand in shares. Have you recovered those two thousand at any time? The petition, I think, must take its usual course unless you prove that it is an abuse of the process of Court or it is presented with alterior motives.

Mr. Jamietram.—Your Lordships may accept the petition, but stay advertisements, that will hamper the Bank in its business.

His Lordship.—What is your cash balance?

Mr. Jamietram.—Rs. 1,500.

His Lordship.—You had better keep this 1,500 rupees till the hearing of the petition. My order on this petition will not disturb the financial equilibrium of Bombay.

His Lordship then accepted the petition and fixed the hearing for the 20th December.

Mr. Davar then applied for the appointment of a provisional liquidator.

His Lordship said he proposed to appoint Mr. Jamietram as provisional liquidator as he trusted Mr. Jamietram and had confidence in his accountancy. He was sure Mr. Jamietram would make a fair report. It was a pitty association with very little in it and he did not propose to appoint some one else. It was not worth any one's while to take it up.

Mr. Davar suggested the name of the Administrator-General and said he would not have opposed it but for the fact that Mr. Jameietram had shown cause against this notice and had argued that the sub-stratum had not gone.

Mr. Jamietram said he was very busy with another institution and he asked the Court to appoint Mr. Slater.

His Lordship appointed the Administrator-General, Mr. Sanders Slater, provisional liquidator, with liberty to apply for permission to appoint accountants to report on the true position of the Bank.

The centre of Tibetan negotiations will now be removed from Simla to Delhi where it is understood further discussion will take place among the delegates. Colonel Sir Henry McMahon is already in Delhi and Mr. Longchen Shetra left for the new capital on the 30th ult. Mr. Ivanchen, the Chinese delegate with his staff, was to leave on the 1st inst. The Camp Office of Foreign Office was also to open at Delhi on the 1st idem.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

BALLARD-HORNBY ROAD CONNECTION.

VIEWS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, and Secretary Bombay Development Committee on questions connected with the improvement and development of the city:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in connection with the development of Bombay in which you inform me that the time for opinions to be sent in has been extended to the 30th instant, and although it has not been found possible during this short extension to obtain the views of the members of this Chamber on the important questions now to be considered I am desired by my Committee to address you briefly on the few points which seem to them to need consideration.

Recognising the great difficulties that lie in the way, my Committee have no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress that has been made in planning out and opening up wide thoroughfares from north to south and from east to west. They attach great importance to road development from the Fort to the north of the Island, for the scheme of opening up the northern districts for residential quarters will never be successful, if the people cannot travel quickly from their work in the Fort and in the Native Town to their homes in the suburbs. The trade and the industries of Bombay have expanded very rapidly in recent years and must continue to increase. If office accommodation is to be found in the Fort, as it certainly should be, a new area for building will have to be provided and it was with this object in view that, some years ago, my Committee suggested that Hornby Road should be connected by a broad thoroughfare with the Ballard Road. My Committee were disappointed, therefore, to find that in their resolution of 14th June 1909 the Bombay Government only placed this scheme as one of those that in due course would need to be considered. It is hoped that on further consideration this scheme will now be given a prominent place in the programme for it will not only facilitate traffic and improve congested and insanitary area but will also open up, for business purposes, a large and important district lying around Parsi Bazaar and Bazaar Gate Streets. Unless this is done, office accommodation will have to be found elsewhere and this only possible by displacing residents at and near the Apollo Bunder which is not desirable. Business quarters should centre around the Banks and the district of Fort north is the only one now available for extensions of this character.

B. B. & C. I. RY. ALONG SEA FRONT.

As regards modifications of schemes dealt with in the Government Resolution above referred to, my Committee would suggest that the question of the B. B. & C. I. Railway along the sea front should again be considered. They accept the decision of Government that this Railway cannot be cut off at Grant Road as the local traffic from Grant Road to stations south is considerable and important. One of the questions however, that they think should be considered in this connection is the absolutely inadequate accommodation for traffic provided by the present Queen's Road. Some years ago my Committee pointed out the inconveniences of this Road and they would again emphasise what they consider to be a grant necessity of the present time that the alternative road should be made immediately or the present road be made at least double its present width. Various schemes have been suggested in this connection but my Committee do not propose to discuss them in detail or to specially recommend any one of them. One scheme, however, is that a road should be made along the sea front with overbridges at Marine Lines and possibly also at Church Gate. Another, that the Line should be electrified and carried overhead from the Sandhurst Bridge to its terminus wherever it may eventually be decided that this should be. My Committee are inclined to think that the decision, that Colaba should remain the terminus is a matter that might be reconsidered. If however the Railway could be run overhead increased road accommodation could easily be provided and the general public could be given free access to the sea face which is very desirable. The question of retaining Colaba as the terminus of the B. B. & C. I. Railway appears to have been arrived at on the assumption that long distance trains must be started from there and that as a large reclamation was to be made at the Colaba end of Back Bay the Railway would then be an inland line instead of along the sea front as at present. If my Committee are correct in assuming that this proposed reclamation is not likely to be carried out for residential purposes on a large scale it is doubtful whether Colaba is the best place for the terminus of the Railway, for south of Church Gate Street it occupies and monopolises a large area which is capable of advantageous development.

WIDENING QUEEN'S ROAD.

The question however, of a widened Queens Road is, my Committee consider, a very important one and they hope that this point will be fully investigated and a definite solution arrived at.

As regards the northern districts all my Committee desire to say at present is that so long as the Love-grove Pumping Station remains where it is, the area around it is not likely to be opened up for residential purposes. My Committee are aware that certain works are being carried out by the Municipality with a view to improvement, but even so it seems very doubtful if this very desirable area will be taken up for occupation so long as this nuisance remains. My Committee do not know what arrangements will be made as regards the drainage from the districts that are now being opened up in the northern part of the Island. They suggest, however, with a view to the the drainage arrangements of new areas might be planned differently and that the sewage of effluent should not be discharged on the western side of the Island.

NO NEW LOCATION FOR HIGH COURT AND SECRETARIAT.

As regards the question put as to whether it is possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established institutions such as the University buildings, the Secretariat and the High Court, my Committee desire me to say that in their opinion the High Court and the Secretariat must remain where they are and that as the University buildings with colleges adjacent are now where they are, they do not suggest their removal, but if the Fort is to become, as is likely, a business and shopping district, more or less, and if the people are to be induced to live in the northern part of the Island and in Salsette, the location of the University and its colleges seems rather out of place at the south end of the Fort and the buildings would probably be more suitably placed if they were in the residential area in the north of the Island or even in Salsette. The question as to additional land for the expansion of public buildings has been considered by my Committee and it appears to them that the vacant land that will be available at Colaba within the next few years will be sufficient for present needs. Eventually, however, some reclamation in Back Bay may be necessary, but they doubt if this is an urgent matter at present. They are not moreover inclined altogether to agree with the argument that has been put forward in this connection, that as wealthy people desire to live near their offices a large reclamation at Colaba is necessary for houses for the well-to-do. There will always be a certain number, no doubt, who prefer to live near their work, but the great majority in the opinion of my Committee will be glad to live outside the Fort, if by road and by rail their homes can be easily reached. With the Railway electrified and the service more rapid and frequent, with an extension of the Tram service to the northern part of the Island and with the large increase of private motor cars which is likely in the near future, my Committee are inclined to think that people will be very glad indeed to get away at night from the Fort and Colaba if suitable accommodation be provided for them to the north of the Island and in Salsette.

FUTURE OF SALSETTE.

My Committee agree that an area should be provided for the expansion of existing industries and for any new industries that may arise and if this cannot altogether be provided to the north and east of the island they would suggest that the island of Salsette be allocated for the purpose. It does not appear to my Committee that Mills need now be located so near the Docks as was necessary in the past when everything had to be carried in Bullock carts. The new arrangements for rail-connection with the docks will enable the mills to go further afield without any inconvenience and if they could be located in less populous districts the housing question for their hands would probably be simplified. One can only see at the present day the mistake that was made not so very many years ago when mills were allowed to be built in Girgaum and in and around Tardeo.

SITE FOR EUROPEAN-GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Another point which ought to be considered is as to whether the site at Colaba which it is understood may be decided on for the European General Hospital is under all circumstances the most suitable. In many ways it may be a desirable site, but it never can be a central one and if those who will very largely use this Hospital live, as apparently they will have to do, to the north of the Native town it is for consideration as to whether some other site to the north but not too far away from the Docks, would not be more suitable. A point however my Committee desire to call very special attention to is that work in connection with a new Hospital should be undertaken at once so that the present site may be vacated as quickly as possible. If this is not done it will be years before the new building is ready and a long delay is most undesirable.

My Committee are very much in favour of large open spaces being reserved for recreation and health, and regret the tendency in recent years to build on some of the vacant spaces which in the past were used for purposes of recreation.

Co-ordination and expedition in carrying out the necessary works for the improvement and development of Bombay are very essential and as the matter is of great importance my Committee will be pleased if some scheme can be devised to this end.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

SAWTELL-FOWLE.

Yesterday an interesting wedding was solemnised at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, when the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain at Ghorpuri, Poona, who is extremely popular in Bombay, was married to Miss Margaret Edith Lilian Fowle by the Bishop of Bombay.

A large number of the bride's and bridegroom's friends were present in the Cathedral amongst whom were Mrs. Jardine, Mr. and Miss Wadia, Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed and Mr. and Mrs. Savage. Although the Cathedral was not decorated the service was a fully choral one, Dr. Faulkner presiding at the organ. The bride was dressed in ivory stain with old lace and pearl trimming and silk ninon. Her veil was of Brussels lace and she was given away by her brother Mr. F. W. C. Fowle whose wife was also present daintily robed in silver grey silk. The bridesmaids, Miss Vera Berg and Miss Lydia Hilliard, daughter of Colonel Hilliard, were dressed in apricot silk over white satin and wore hats of the same colour with tulle on the brims and black bands and carried yellow be-ribboned wands with crysanthemums of the same colour attached to the ends. Mr. G. Anderson acted as groomsman.

After the ceremony the party adjourned to the house of the Rev. Canon Barham, Archdeacon of Bombay, where the reception was held. Here the Bishop in a felicitous speech proposed the health of the bride and Mr. Sawtell replied.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawtell left Bombay yesterday afternoon for Matheran, where they will spend their honeymoon, after which they will take up their residence in Poona. The newly married couple have received many possible removal later on of Love-grove that costly presents.

APOLLO BUNDER SENSATION.

EUROPEAN FALLS FIFTY FEET.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S STRANGE MISADVENTURE.

A European named George St. Clair Grey aged about 25, is lying in St. George's Hospital, Bombay, in a precarious condition, suffering from serious internal injuries, sustained apparently through falling fifty feet from the top floor of Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, between half-past one and two o'clock on Sunday morning.

It is only too certain that the unfortunate man was under the influence of alcohol when he fell; but except for a wild and incoherent statement he made to a resident before he came to grief his presence in the house cannot be accounted for.

Until recently Grey was third officer of the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, but when the vessel arrived in port he was suspended from duty. On Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, he obtained an advance of Rs. 100 and went ashore, as he said, to make some purchases. He took nothing with him except the money, and what he did between the time he left the ship and 11 p.m., is not known. He appears to have had some trouble with his gharrywalla and appealed to the police for assistance. This trouble disposed of he drove in the same gharry to the Taj Mahal Hotel where he engaged a room—No. 114. He remained in the hotel until 1 o'clock yesterday morning,—that is a couple of hours,—when he was seen to leave. He was then hatless. He never returned to the hotel but appears to have proceeded direct to Jenkins House which is not far away.

Less than an hour later he was found lying in the compound of the house unconscious and suffering from serious injuries. When he entered the house he evidently removed his boots which were afterwards found lying at the foot of the stairs.

Information regarding the occurrence was not received at the police station until a quarter past two, when a European officer at once proceeded to the scene, and as soon as possible the unfortunate man was removed in a motor car to the hospital.

Grey is described as 25 years of age and a native of Dublin.

From enquiries made it appears that Mr. M. Joandes, a Greek, employed at Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and living on the third floor of the building was awakened at 1 o'clock by a noise on his back verandah, and on going from his room saw a European standing there. Mr. Joandes asked him who he was, and the stranger replied "Thieves and the police are chasing me," and he then asked for a drink of whisky.

Grey spoke to Mr. Joandes in French as well as English.

Mr. Joandes then switched on the electric light and Grey walked into the bedroom. After some time elapsed he prepared to leave and Mr. Joandes invited him to go by the front door of the room; but he declined to do so and went out the other way remarking. "This will do thanks." He then disappeared, and Mr. Joandes went back to bed; but at about 1-45 he was again awakened by the noise of a "thud" and, a little later, by somebody groaning.

Mr. Joandes then proceeded down stairs and there he saw the same man lying unconscious outside the house in the compound.

The police are continuing their enquiries.

Comment has been made regarding the fact that the unfortunate man was allowed to lie where he fell for a long time after he was first discovered. Some neighbours state that no doctor was sent for and no aid was rendered. until a constable came on the scene; and it seems that the Colaba police received their first information from the beat constable who arrived at the spot about 2 o'clock.

This man states that while on beat he saw some sahibs and others standing in front of Jenkins House and when he went up found Grey lying unconscious on the ground. He at once went to the police station for assistance.

Accidents of this sort demonstrate the need that exists for motor-ambulances to be attached to all police stations. This man lay on the ground for some time without anyone even troubling to provide a mattress, which could have been easily done; and when removed he was taken off in a taxi,—a means of conveyance that must have caused him additional agony to that which he was already suffering.

At a late hour last night Mr. Grey was reported to be in a precarious condition.

KOJA PUNJEBAI CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Khoja Punjebhai Club was held on the 30th ultimo of Vila Marina, Chowpatty, under the Chairman of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rehemtoola Bar-at-Law.

Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Hon. Secretary, read the report for last year which was passed unanimously.

The voting papers were then handed over by the Chairman to the Scrutiniers and the following ten were elected members of the Managing Committee for the year 1914.

Messrs Jafferbhoy Rahemtoola, Cassamally Jairabhoy Peerbhoy, Haji Ahmedbhoy Davji, Joomabhoy Shariff, and Rahimbhoy Ebrahim Carrim, Dr. Alimamed Naser Karamsee and Messrs. Allarukhiabhoy Jivraj, Haji Kuubanali Mukhi Ladak, Kamadia Jafferbhoy Pardhan, and Munjibhoy Gulamsosain.

The Chairman announced that for 1914 prizes would be given by their energetic secretary Mr. Cassamally Jairabhoy Peerbhoy to successful candidates in the Billiard Tournament.

The prizes for the Billiard Tournament for the current year offered by Mr. Joomabhoy Shariff were distributed amongst the three successful candidates.

A special vote of thanks to His Highness The Aga Khan was then unanimously passed with cheers, for having paid, as he does every year, the rental for the Club premises which amounts to Rs. 3,600 a year.

The meeting despersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CUTLER PALMER'S

INVALID'S PORT

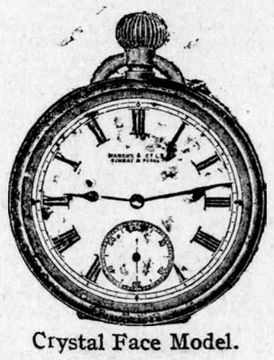
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE

A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE:

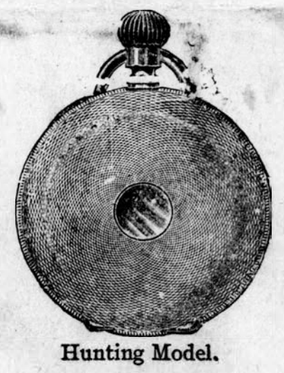
BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS

Medows Street, BOMBAY. Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East. Medows Street, BOMBAY.

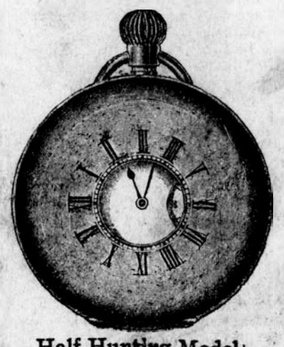
WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



Half Hunting Model.

OUR POPULAR WATCH
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Hunting Rs. 28, Half Hunting Rs. 30.
WALTHAM AMERICAN LEVER WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8. As used by Railway Companies.
OUR ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Rs. 235, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR SQUARE WATCH—For Pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
OUR "EXTRA FLAT" DRESS WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 55, Hunting Rs. 55, Half Hunting Rs. 60.
Gold ,, Rs. 200, ,, Rs. 235. ,, ,, Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 45.
OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Hunting Half Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.
THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 600.
WRIST WATCHES.
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch, Nickel Rs. 32, silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
DISCOUNT—10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
Large Stock of Ladies' Gents' and Children's Footwear.

Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
Ladies' Shoes	Rs. 1-8 to 3-0
Children's Boots	Rs. 1-12 to 3-2
Children's Shoes	Rs. 1-2 to 2-2
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Boots from ..	Rs. 5-14
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Shoes from ..	Rs. 4-7

Come and See our Various other Miscellaneous Articles.
SUTOR & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,
MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.
RE-OPENS 15th JANUARY, 1914.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Under the management of a Government Board of Control.
President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. I Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staffs:—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.
Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.
The School is well situated and possesses a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Cottage Hospital.
Prospectus and List of former success may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 35

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE WRECKED STEAMSHIP FAKHRI

DISPUTE OVER INSURANCE MONEY.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

A. M. JIVANJI & Co. *v.* THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs in April 1912. The plaintiffs in partnership with one Essaji Tajbhoy, were the agents of the defendant Company till the 13th November, 1911, under the name of Essaji and A. M. Jivanji and Co. On the 13th November 1911, the plaintiffs and Essaji Tajbhoy resigned the agency. During the period of such agency, the plaintiffs had advanced large sums of money on current account to the defendant Company for the purpose of financing the defendant Company. To secure such advances and any further sums that might be advanced, the defendant Company, on 11th May, 1909, gave a duly registered Statutory Mortgage of their steamship Fakhri to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs allege that at the time of execution of the mortgage it was also agreed that the said steamer should be insured and the plaintiffs should have a first charge on the policy and the insurance monies. The plaintiffs alleged that they relied on this agreement and did not have an assignment of the policy executed and they contended that the defendant Company was estopped from denying the first charge abovementioned. The ship was insured from time to time, the last policy being a six-monthly policy commencing from the 24th September 1911, for £8,000. On the 20th December 1911 the steamer became a total loss and the insurance monies therefore became payable. The defendant Company thereafter denied the first charge on the policy on the insurance monies in favour of the plaintiffs. Nor had the plaintiffs been able to get the insurance monies from the underwriters' agent as the policy was not assigned to them. The amount due to the plaintiffs from the defendant Company at the foot of the current account between the parties was Rs. 1,20,000. The plaintiffs, therefore sued the defendants for recovering Rs. 1,20,000; for a declaration that they had a valid and subsisting first charge on the insurance policy and the insurance monies and for obtaining the insurance monies and applying the same in discharge of the sum owed by the defendant Company to the plaintiffs.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant Company was ordered to be wound up. On the 21st June 1912, the monies had been recovered by the liquidator and the defence to the plaintiffs' suit was filed by the liquidator. The defendants admitted the statutory mortgage but denied its validity. The defendants also denied the agreement to give plaintiffs a first charge on the insurance policy and the insurance monies. The defendants further contended that they were not in any way estopped from denying the alleged agreement. The defendants said that as agents the plaintiffs had exclusive control and management of the defendant Company's monies and had made large disbursements for which no vouchers were forthcoming. They had also made various unauthorized payments and caused great loss to the defendant Company by their neglect and mismanagement. The defendants counterclaimed all these sums from the plaintiffs and contended they ought to be ordered to render an account of their management on the footing of wilful default. They denied that anything like Rs. 1,20,000 was really due to the plaintiffs by the defendant Company.

Mr. Jardine, with the Advocate-General and Mr. Jinnah, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the defendant Company.

After hearing evidence and arguments of Counsel his Lordship delivered judgment. His Lordship held that the policy was taken out by the defendant Company for the benefit of the plaintiffs, the mortgagees. The plaintiffs were entitled to the insurance monies to the extent of the defendant Company's indebtedness to the plaintiffs. His Lordship made a reference to the Commissioner to take accounts of dealings between plaintiffs and the defendant Company. Costs were in the first instance directed to come out of the insurance monies. Further directions and costs were reserved.

Attorneys for plaintiffs: Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer & Co.

DISREGARD OF COURT'S ORDER.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR CONTEMPT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BIBI SHAH JEHAN BEGUM *v* ESSA SULEMAN PATKA.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for contempt of Court committed by the defendant in that he disobeyed His Lordship's order as to his handing over the account-books of the plaintiff's father's estate to the plaintiff for inspection. The suit is filed by the plaintiff for the partition of the estate of her father. Rule nisi was granted by his Lordship a few days back and the rule was urgued before his Lordship yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff in support of notice of motion of 6th November, 1913.

Mr. Moos, who held the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's brief appeared for the defendant to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Moos submitted that the account books were not in their possession. The managing committee of a certain library established by the plaintiff's father was in legal possesion of the accoun books. The committee was in need of these books and hence they kept these books with them. His Lordship said that the only question was when was the defendant going to hand over these books to the plaintiff. It was the defendant's duty to han over the account books as soon as the order was made by his Lordship. If he undertook to give possesion, he would stay the warrant for his arrest. Ultimately his Lordship made the rule absolute with costs and ordered that a warrant should be issued for the arrest and imprisonment of the defendant forthwith.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for defendant:—Maneklal and Tyabji.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ANNIE ELIZABETH FOLCONNET *v* GEORGE BERNARD FOLCONNET.

This suit was called on to-day, when Mr. Jardine appeared for the Petitioner. The latter was put into the witness-box and gave the following evidence:—

I was married to the respondent at Mauritius. After marriage I lived with my husband about 2 years. When I married I had money,, but the defendant ran through it all. In 1907, he left Mauritius and went to Bombay. In 1908, I followed him to Bombay with my mother-in-law. He was then living at Grant's Buildings. I lived with him there He had no means of support. He was unemployed. He made suggestions to me to make money by improper ways. He brought men with that object. I refused and he threatened me. Subsequently he brought a woman with him there and misconducted himself with her in my presence. I ceased to have anything to do with him after that. After two or three days he left Bombay. For many years I did not know where he was. He deserted me and provided me with no means to maintain myself. Some time ago I heard he was at Calcutta. There were no children by the marriage. I then filed a suit for divorce. I am now 25. I maintain myself as a painist. There is no collusion between me and the respondent.

Evidence of further misconduct by respondent was given by Dossabhoy Darashaw who said:—I am a clerk in the Transport Department. I knew respondent. He was living in Grant's Building. I was living in same room with him with a partition between. I twice saw some native women going in there at about 10-30 p.m., I cannot think of any legitimate purpose they coula there.

His Lordship made a decree nisi wi costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Maneklal and Tyabji.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S RIGHTS.

CORPORATION REFUSED LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

G. I. P. RAILWAY CO. *v.* MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

This was a motion on behalf of the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner, for a certificate for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Shortly the facts are that the G. I. P. Railway Co., laid down a line temporarily for its own use near Sewri, on a plot of land owned by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The sanction of the Governor-General was obtained by the Railway Company. The Municipal Corporation denied the right of the Company to lay down such a line without their (i.e. the Corporation's) permission. The Corporation, therefore, filed a suit against the Railway Company for damages. Mr. Justice Beaman, before whom the original suit was heard found in favour of the Municipal Corporation and awarded the Corporation Rs. 500 as damages against the Railway Company.

The G. I. P. Railway Company preferred an appeal from the decree of Mr. Justice Beaman and Their Lordships, in appeal reversed the decision of the learned Judge, allowed the appeal and dismissed the suit of the Corporation on the principal ground that certain sections of the Railways Act over-rode certain sections of the Municipal Act. Their Lordships held that the sanction of the Governor-General was sufficient to authorise the Company's action.

From this decision of the Appellate Court, the Municipal Corporation desired to appeal to His Majesty in Council. A few days back a rule nisi was granted and the rule came to be argued before Their Lordships yesterday.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the Corporation in support of a notice of motion dated the 3rd November.

Mr. Binning appeared for the Railway Company.

The Advocate-General submitted that he did not suggest that the property was worth Rs. 10,000; but this case was a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council. The principle which was involved in Their Lordships' decision was of very great importance. It would mean that the Railway Company could lay down a line whenever they liked.

Chief Justice:—Subject to the sanction of the Governor-General.

Continuing the Advocate-General said that this matter was of public importance. There was no question of private right here.

His Lordship the Chief Justice ordered that they did not think it was a fit case for appeal to the Privy Council. Their Lordships, therefore, discharged the rule with costs.

Solicitors for G. I. P. Railway:—Little and Co.

Solicitors for the Municipal Corporation:—Crawford, Brown and Co

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

31-13, 636-11—Madh. K. and C., Chhaginlal Balkissondas v. Jainarayen Kanhialal a firm, Malvi H. M. and R.

45-13, 563-13—Little and Co., Narrandas Canji a firm v. Dewji Khetsey Jetha and anr., Ard. H. D. and Co.

Before Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Summary suit for disposal (in Chambers).

1022-13—Dubash & Co. Pestonji Jamsetji Dubash v. Ardeshir Nowroji Davar.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 Payne & Co In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama and anr Patell & Ez J. O. 1st Nov. 1913 Mehta and D Part Heard 21st Nov. 1913 Mansukhlal J H & Co Payne & Co Matubhai J and M J A Valles Daphtary F and D Dikshit and P Little and Co.

For further directions and costs on acting Asst. Commissioner's Report (in Court.).

882-08—Captain & V The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Furdunji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdunji & ors. Unwalla P & P Matubhai J & M Shamrao M & H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

221-13—Payne & Co. Hafizboo Widow v. Ranchordas Dharsi & ors. Little & Co. Part Heard.

1245-12—Mulji & Nana Yesoo Padwal v Sitabai widow & ors. Dastur & Co Part Heard 4th Nov. 1913.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Sm. B. and C., The Advocate-General of Bombay and anr. v. Dayabhai Tapedas and ors., Ragh. N. and Co., Edg. G. W. and Co.

For hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. and C., Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatwole, Kanga and S.

Long Causes.

621-13—Jamsetji R & D Ramkissondas v. Shyanlal Mohanlal Madhowvi K & C.

336-13—Mulla & M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy & Co. a firm & ors. Wadia G & Co.

79-13—Judah & S (for a pauper) Manaji Jaganith Bhat kar v. Laxman Bhatkar & ors. Purmanand & Co. (for a pauper.)

1180-13—Jamsetji R & D Rughunath Premaji Co a firm v. Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W & Co.

783-12—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba Dhore and anr. v. Pandooji Rowji Dhore and ors Jamsetji R and D.

51-13—Mulla and M Messrs Khimji Meghji a firm v. Jamnabai widow and anr. Dastur and Co.

anr v. Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Sufferey & ors. Pestonji R K & Co Little & Co Payne & Co.

509-11—Ardashir H D & Co. Esmail Molla and Manecklal & T.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein

234-13—Man. J H & Co Sonoo Pamji Khopkar ors. v Luxman Pamji and ors Tyabjee D & Co Dubash and Co.

259-13—Dikshit and P Shejmal Maguaji v. Janardan Balkrishna Bhatodekar and anr Sabnis and G.

300-13—Dastur and Co Hathibhai Cullanji v. Versoy Poonja and anr. Madhowji V & C Motichand and D.

332-13—C P D Cunha Krishna Ramji and ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy v. Rahim Jusub Shroff D & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pestonji R. K. and C., Part Heard 1-11-13.

929-12—Sabnis and G., Medwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Sulleman Hassam Soudagae, Daph. F. and D., Part Heard, 4-8-13.

Short Cause.

765-13—Wadia G. and Co., Madangopal Chandratan a firm v. Ghasilal Haninantram and ors., Jeh. M. and S.

Long Cause.

562-12—Payne & Co. Sheavallah Ruttonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm Madh K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneckhlal & Ty. Madh. K. & C.

1280-12—Dikshit and P., Khanderao Nana Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors., Daph. F. and D., Mulji and Th.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdulally and ors. Patel and Ez.

498-13—Dikshit and P. Maganlal Ranchhod and ors. v Manecklal Ghellabhai Manaklal and Ty.

390-13—Little and Co., Messrs. Weld and Co., a firm v Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee and Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen and ors. v Gajanan Narayen and ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

637-12—Matubhai J & M Haji Esmail Goolmahomed a firm v Essak Esmail & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

761-13—Jamsetji R & D Lundirdas Vasaraji v Chatnabhoy Callianji a firm Bhimji & Co.

803-13—Malvi H M & R Ramgopal Baldevdas v Dwarkadas Goomaniram & anr. Patell & Ez.

851-13—Dubash & Co. Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke v Abdul Haji Sajan.

872-13—Bhai K & G Mathuralal Rajmal a firm v Jaswatraj Danji and anr. Mulla and Mulla.

873-13—Dhunderao L & M Gunulal Gulabchand v Gopiganesh Radhavalabh & ors.

898-13—Sarajmal & Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Hajarilal Gajadhar.

911-13—Payne & Co. Tuttockchand & Shapurji a firm v Seth Doolgehand Harsuk & ors. Captain & V.

932-13—Pestonji R A & Co. Messrs. Warden & Co. a firm v Lalluman Jaffer Mistry Payne & Co.

934-13—Daphtary F & D Nathu Bhawanji v Omersey Khetsey & anr.

963-13—In person (a pauper) Habibbhai Ebrahimbai v Himatkhan Mahomedkhan.

969-13—Jamesiji R & D Ashaldas Poonanchand a firm v Ebrahim Cassam Mehta & Dal.

970-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Haraphji & ors. v Shrimant Raja Bahadur Raghajirao Bhossle.

991-13—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ld. v Rahimtolla Mahomed.

992-13—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v Ahmed Haji Menuji Edglow G W & Co.

993-13—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ramchandra Balaram & Co. a firm.

997-13—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ld. v Alexander J. Agabeg & anr.

998-13—Payne & Co. The Colaba Press Co. Ltd. v Ramportab Beijmohandas & Co. a firm Motichand & W.

1003-13—Surajmal & Co. Dewji Govindji & Co. a firm v Dewji Nagsey.

1024-13—Mulji & Tha. Shaik Oosman Abdul Kasim v Malubhai Mahomed.

1046-13—Unwalla R & P Munchershaw Nusserwaji Rustam Franina v Framji Cowasji Dubash.

1053-13—Unwalla R & P Himatmal Munji & Co a firm v Haji Hassam Meti.

1057-13—Bhai K & G Kalmanji Damodhai v Hurjiwan Hirji Payne & Co.

1061-13—Mehta & Dal Jamished Cowasji Patell v Esmail Moosa Patell.

1062-13—Mehta & Dal Jamshed Cowasji Patell v Patell Moosa Bagas Unwalla P & P.

1067-13—Vachha & Co. Lakhmaji Padmaji & Co. a firm v Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer.

1068-13—Vacha & Co. Keshrimal Ramchand & Co. a firm v Muja Mahomed Haji Esmail.

1069-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Jayasraya Baldeodis Daga v Motilal Tejmal a firm.

Long Causes.

763-13—Patell and Ez. R D Sethna v Wamon Balaji Jehangir G & B.

971-12—Nadirshaw and D Dadabhai Framji Oliaji v Jamsetji Framji Kharas & ors. Pestonji R K & Co. Bhimji & Co. Jehangir M & S.

147-13—Madhowji K & C Devji Kanji v Morarji Chaturbhuj and anr. Patell and Ez. Mirza M and M.

O. S. 791-13—Kanga and S Hassonally Moledina v B N Laug and others Raghavaya N and Co Shamrao M & H.

109-13—Motichand & D Muncherji Byramji v Limji Nowroji Bavaji v Pestonji R K & C.

277-13—Motichand and D Sakinabai and ors v Noorbhoy Abdulhussein & ors. Payne and Co.

125-06—Nanu H and Co. Mulji Haridas v Lalji Umersey and ors. Little & Co. Nanu H & Co.

806-13—Crawford B & Co John Martin v Charles Harry Rogers and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

1015-13—Jamsedjee R and D Ahmed Azam Hoosein Mansoor v Mogul Haideralli Gulam Husein D J Mantri.

385-13—Malvi H M & R R D Sethna v Manoredas Harakchand & ors Jamsetjee R and D.

378-13 D J Mantri Frederick Hannibai de Brito v Jehangir R Patell Patell & Ez.

382-13—D. J Mantri the same v the same and anr. Patell & Ez.

398-13—E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council v A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

403-13—Captain & N Lukhamsey Hirji Meisheri v The All India United Insurance Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

419-13—Forbes & Co Sebastian Domingos v Quinny Pedro Domingos Quinny Southam B & Co.

346-13—Little & Co Messrs Weld & Co a firm v Kashiram Raochordas Tyabji D & Co.

425-13—Unwella P & P Jehangir Cursetji Bhapse v Gopaldas Navnitdas Harilal & Co.

427-13—Patell & Ez. Gulam Hossein Abdullag and anr. v Abdul Kayam Abdul Hoosim and anr. Mano J. H. & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

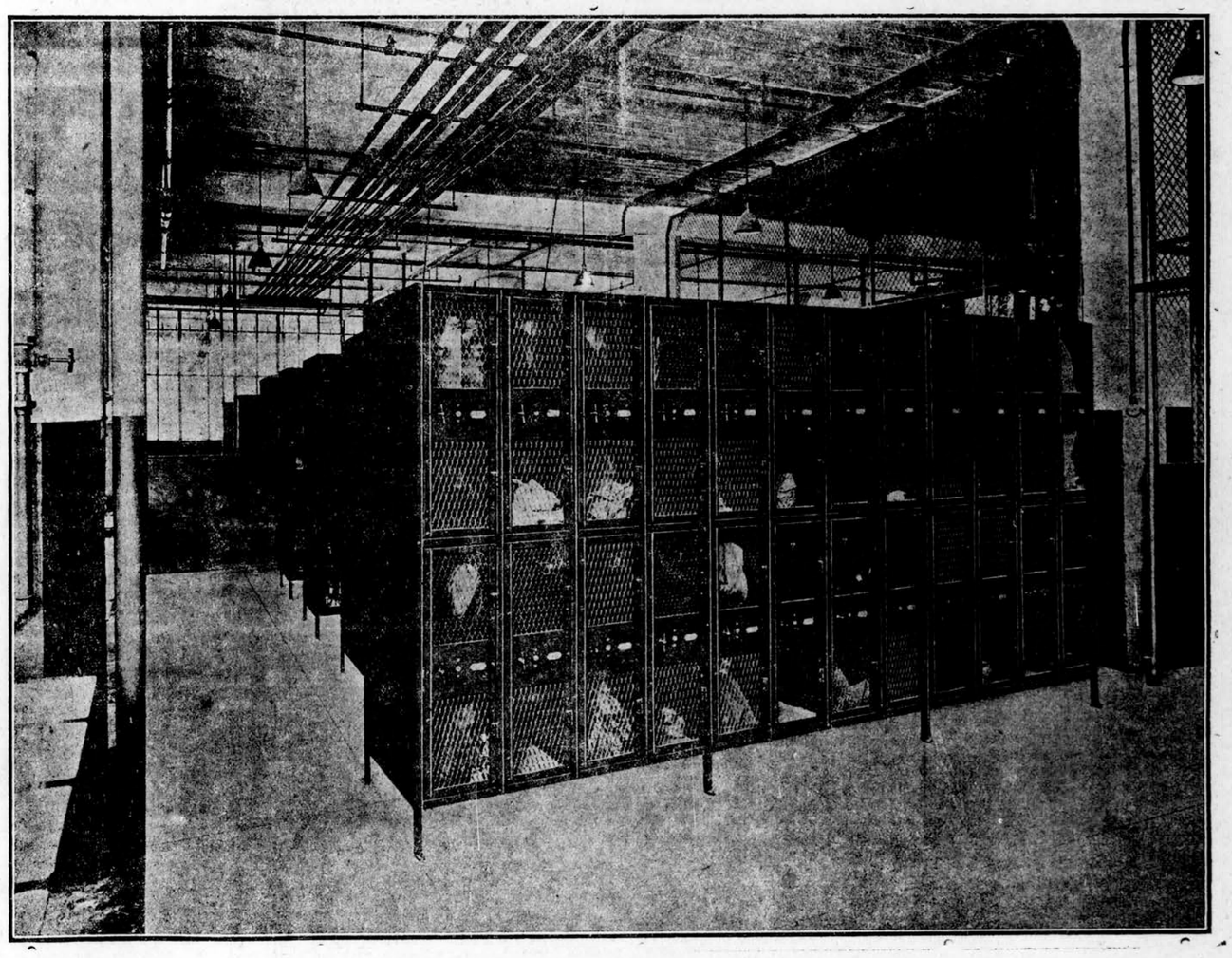
P P No. 14-13—In Person Lakaram Bheroo v Kanji Dhanji & anr. Bhimji & Co.

28-13—In person Mathurabhai Bheroo widow v Nanabhai Gunpat & anr. Part Heard Harilal & Co.

THE STEEL EQUIPMENT Co.,

26, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA { IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.



The above illustrates an installation of

STEEL ADJUSTABLE SHELVING

fitted with Expanded Steel Doors to form lockers.

FRESH LIGHT ON PARSI HISTORY.

PROFESSOR HODIWALA'S FOURTH PAPER.

WHO WAS JADI RANA?

Professor S. H. Hodiwala, of the Junagad College, delivered on Monday last the fourth of his series of lectures on "The Early History of the Indian Parsis" before the B.B.R.A. Society.

He introduced the subject by pointing out that almost the only source of our knowledge of the subject was the Kesseh-i-Sanjan of Bahman Kaikobad, a narrative in Persian verse written in 1600 A.D. As Bahman had not given anything like a precise chronological starting point, it had always remained open to his readers to infer whether a short period or a long one, whether many years or a few, had intervened between the departing of the monarchy from Yezdajird and the commencement of the Kohistan peregrinations. The result had been that the writers on the subject had put forward half a dozen different dates (716 A.D., 765 A.D., 775 A.D., 785 A.D., 839 A.D., 905 A.D.) for the landing at Sanjan. But the most famous of these traditional statements was that which declared the first arrival of the Parsi pilgrim fathers to have taken place on Friday, Roz Bahman Mah Tir, Shravan Sud Nine, 772 (Vikram Samvat). It was now forty-three years since Mr. K. R. Kama had pointed out that this Hindu Tithi did not coincide with the Roz Mah for V. S. 772 (A.D. 716).

Shravan Sud Nine 772 V. S. was 3rd July 716 O.S. Roz Bahman Mah Tir (85 A.Y.) Kadim was the 24th September, 716. O.S. Shravan Sud Nine, 772 V. S. was 9 Adar, 2 Ardibehest (Kadim) 85 A.Y. Mr. Kama expressed his conviction that there was an error somewhere, either in the year or in the Roz Mah. He further pointed out that all the five items tallied perfectly for V.S. 992 (A.D. 936) but he was for some reason averse to facing the consequences of such a daring alteration and adopted the middle course of supposing that Roz Bahman Mah Tir was a misreading of Roz Tir Mah II.

A CONFUSION OF DATES.

The lecturer declared that such an error Mr. Kama had imagined to have taken place was scarcely within the bounds of probability. If Mr. Kama had urged that Roz Bahman, Mah, Tir Roz 2 Mah 4, had been mixed up with Roz Tir, Mah Bahman, it might have been admitted that such a confusion was possible, but that Roz Bahman Mah Tir should have been muddled with Roz Tir Mah Ardibehest, Roz 2 Mah 4, with Roz 13 Mah 2 must appear to those familiar with the Zoroastrian nomenclature, almost unthinkable. But even as it was Mr. Kama's suggestion did not really meet the difficulty, for even if we read Roz Tir Mah Ardibehest, there was nothing like a perfect coincidence but only an approximation within four days between the Hindu and Parsi dates. The lecturer said that he had for many years entertained the notion that it was the year that had been muddled somehow, but it was only within the last year or two that he had obtained satisfactory evidence of the truth of his theory.

That theory was that Vikaram Samvat 772 was an old misreading of V. S. 992 which had been transmitted from generation to generation. The error was due to the fact that in the old writings and inscriptions of the tenth and eleventh Christian centuries, the symbol employed for the number nine was so very much like the modern Devanagari sign for 'seven' that even the gifted Bhan Daji had not been able to escape from the snare. He read the date of the Ambarnath inscription (near Kalyan in Thana district) Saka 782 instead of Saka 982, and though Dr. Burgess and others protsted vigorously Dr. Bhan could not see how the symbols could be read in any other way and the date of the inscription remained a vexed question among scholars, B.B.R.A.S. Journal IX 219. At length Pandit Bhagvanlal and Indraji produced a revised transcript translation and read Saka 982 (B.B.R.A.S. Journal XII. 331). Fortunately, Dr. Bhau Daji's as well as Bhagvanlal's fascimiles were to be found in the Society's own Journals, and a glance at them must convince anyone that what looked almost exactly like a modern Nagari 'seven' was really a nine. Indeed, Dr. Bhagvanlal showed that a similar figure was found to represent 'nine' in Vallabhi inscriptions and in an epigraphic record of Alla, Magistrate of Bhojdeva of Gwalior in which the date 933 was thus written, but all chance of error was removed by its having been expressed in words. It was necessary to say that with all their differences archæologists were unanimous about the correctness of the Pandit's reading, Nairne and Telang unreservedly accepted it (Bom. Gaz. I, II, 18 Ind. Ant. IX, 43) and though Mr. Fleet made a last valiant stand behind the trenches in the 'Indian Antiquary' of 1889 (XVIII 94), the conjoint weight of a long series of other Silhara inscriptions had compelled him to yield and admit that the doctor had been in error and the Pandit perfectly in the right (Bom. Gaz. I, II, Kanarese Dynasties, 1896, p. 543 note). The question had since been settled for ever by the Saka 1049 (1127 A.D.) grant of the Silhara Aparaditya—the latest deciphered—in which the 'nine' had been not only written almost exactly like a modern Nagari seven but its value definitely expressed in words as 'nine'. (Prof. Pathak, B. B. R. A. S. Journal XXI 506). It thus became quite easy to understand how some Zoroastrian priest who has seen the date in an old record committed the very error from which all his knowledge and experience could not save the great Hindu palæographist and read 772 Samvat, instead of 992 Samvat, just as the Doctor imagined that 982 Saka was 782 Saka, and left us thereby a fruitful legacy of blunder, confusion and baseless assumptions.

LANDING OF PARSI PILGRIM FATHERS.

The Professor said that to his own mind, this was not only a satisfactory explanation of the origin of the error, but a convincing proof of V. S. 909 (A.D. 936) being the true date of the landing, but he had no intension, for all that, of asking them to accept it at once. He would merely beg them not to discard such a supposition if only to enable him to proceed with his argument. Supposing then, that the Parsi refugees landed at Sanjan on 3rd July, 936 A.D., O.S. (V. S. 992) who would then have been the masters of that part of the present Thana district? It was now common knowledge that the Silparas of North Concan were a dynasty who ruled there independently or in subordinate alliance with the Rashtrakatas, the Gujrat Chalukyas and perhaps others also, from about 830 A.D. to about 1260 A.D. with probably some interruptions. Their capital was Puri Elephanta Island or Thana. (Bom. Gaz. I. II. 16 XIV. 401. Rise of Bombay 14 Gaz. of Bom. City II 9) and their principal towns Sopara Cheul, Lonad, Uran, and above all Hamyaman or Hanjamananagara (Sanjan) which last was expressly mentioned in at least four of their inscriptions. (1018 A.D., 1026 A.D., 1094 A.D., 1127 A.D.) (Fleet. Canarese Dynasties 538, ff Nairne 15, B. B. R. A. S. Journ. XXI.) Let us now hear, said the lecturer, what Parsi tradition crystallised in Bahman Kaikobad's verse had to say about the matter. "In that territory, there was a good Raja who flourished there in righteousness. His name was Jadi Rana who was liberal, wise and prudent. A Dastur, . . . went before him and said 'O Ray Rayan, King of Kings grant us a place of abode in this thy city . . . We have arrived in this thy city and at thy abode, we have arrived here by reason of our faith. We have heard that in this place is one of virtuous acts descended from the kingly Rayan [Shah rayan] whose fame perpetually extends through Hind.'" (B.B.R.A. S. Journal I. 175-6). Such was Eastwick's version, which was fairly correct, for all but the last couplet on which everything turned and of which no one he ventured to say, had hitherto perceived the real signification or significance. The difficulty was in the word Shahrayan, of which Eastwick had to make some sense and been obliged to break up into two parts, take Shah as an adjective meaning kingly, and Rayan as the name of some person. Dastur Framji Rabadi in his Gujarati version had slurred over the line altogether and made things easy for himself by translating as if the word was only Rayan and not "Shahrayan." The truth was that the fault was not in the translators at all, but in their text which was manifestly corrupt and cried for correction. He was sure that the real reading was not Shahrayan, but Shilahrayan, the plural of according to the rules of Persian grammar, the name of the dynasty to which the ruler of Sanjan in 936 A.D. (992 V. S.) belonged.

AN OBSCURE PASSAGE.

The verse would then mean, "we have heard that in this place is a Raja descended from the Shelahras of virtuous acts, who are ever renowned throughout Hindustan." Nothing could be clearer or plainer, and nothing also could better illustrate the compliment in the last words of the verse than the pompous title of "Tagarapuraparameshivara" "Lord of Tagarpura," the ancient and far-famed Tagara of the Geographer Ptolemy, 2nd century) to which all the Silahras laid claim in their inscriptions. Supposing then that the Raja whom the Parsi approached was a Silahra according to Bahman, which of them would have been on the throne in 992 V. S., the date given by Parsi tradition as amended above? It was unfortunate that it was not possible in the present state of our knowledge to predicate the exact date of Vajjadadevas' accession, but we knew that the fifth king Jhanjha reigned in 916 A.D., when the Arab Masudi was at Chaul (Prairies II. 85) that the sixth king was the handsome Goggi and that his son Vajjadadeva succeeded him (Bom. Gaz. I II, 15, Ind. Ant. V. 279, IX 39). In other words, only one reign that of Goggi intervened between Jhanjha (916 A.D.) and Vajjadadeva. We were also in a position to say that between the second king. Pullashakti who reigned about 843-4 A.D. and the fourteenth, Anantadeva, for whom we had a date 1095, A.D., there was an interval of 252 years, which gave nineteen years and a half for the average duration of a single chieftain's rule. Vujjadadeva then would, according to this average, have ascended the throne just about (935 A.D.-991 Vikram Samvat). The Professor said he had no doubt that Jadi was the local or familiar Desi form of the full name 'Vajjadaveda'—of which Desi forms there were so many, Vappuvanna, Jhanjha, Goggi, etc.,—in the Silhara list that Butler was particularly struck by them. The dropping of the 'deva' which was a mere 'honorific' scarcely required any explanation in other cases but in the case of Zoroastrians of the 10th century it must have been an imperative necessity. Assigning to the word as they did, a meaning entirely the reverse of that which it bore in Sanscrit (demon, devil, evil genius, etc), they must have been averse to append it to the name of a prince whom they could not but regard with feelings of gratitude and reverence as their first protector. What then remained to account for the change of Vajjada into 'Jadi'. Of the procope of the initial 'va' there were too many examples to need special enumeration, and he had moreover, gathered together from only two books (but those the best of their kind—Dr. Bhandarkar's Deccan and Fleets' Kanarese Dynasties) more than half a dozen parallel cases which absolutely chinched the matter. First of all then the name of Vajjadadeva's own father appeared in two forms, Goggaraja and Goggi. (Pathak XXI. 512 Fleet 539). The name of a Silhara Mandlik had the alternative forms of Gonkadeva and Gonki (Fleet 536, 548). Someshwar Kalachuri became Soma or Sovideva, Jumma Gutta, Jovideva (ib Bhandarkar 227, Fleet 484). A Rashtrakula feudatory Lokadtya was some times designated only Lokade (ib 414), and Parmaddeva, a name occurring in many dynastic lists assumed indifferently the shapes Permadi, Paramardi Paramardin, Paramardidva (ib 452, 460, 459, 515, 459, 515, 225). The Senna Yadava Chief Vadiga was called Badiga or Vaduji. The eighth case, but not the last, for there were many others, was that of the Chalukya General Brahma who was disguised as Bomma, Bammaya, and Bammideva (ib 237, 464.)

HINDU KING'S TOLERANCE.

The lecturer then proceeded to deal with another point of great interest. Bahman's account, he said, left the decided impression that the Hindu king was very tolerant and liberal mended in matters of religion. He not only allowed the Parsis to land, and permitted them to build a fire temple but gave them all kinds of assistance in consecrating it and even "sent abundant offerings of every description." (Eastwick 180). Now this was just what we should expect of the Silahras from their epigraphic record. Telang had said that their creed was not of a narrow sort and that they had considerable catholicity of spirit" (Ind Ant. IX 46) and the lamented Jackson had spoken of them as "fine old Kings of Thana" who had not failed to leave to posterity the sign manual of their tolerant and able rule" (Gazetteer of Bombay City II. 12). But there was better evidence even than that of the scholarly Jackson of their regard and sympathy for their Zoroastrian subjects. There was lying in the Society's Museum itself, a sandstone slab of Aananladeva (Saka 1003—1084 A.D.) recording the grant of some drammas (a species of coins) to the Kharasan Mandli." There could be no doubt that the Kharasa Mandli were the people from Khorasan, the Parsi refugees whose connection with that province was more than once distinctly mentioned in the Kisseh. The lecturer added, that Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar whom he had consulted about the matter was disposed to take the same view. It was a pity that it was impossible to say anything about the object of the gift, but it was a fact worthy of note that of the twenty-five grants of the Silahras, only three besides this one, recorded gifts of drammas, and all those three were made for strictly religious purposes, e.g., repairing a monastery (843 A.D.,), performing the worship by five rites of the God Vaidyanath of Darbhavati, (1187 A.D.,), and for the worship of Ullareshwar Mahadev of Shri Sthanaka (Thana), (12—9 A.D.,). (Bomb Gaz. I. II., 20, 21, 404.). It was just probable therefore though it was only a conjecture, and he himself recognised it as such, that this gift of drammas to the Kharasan Mandli was in some way connected with the erection, maintenance or repairs of the fire temple of the Kharasan Anjuman, the exact equivalent of the Sanscrit word Mandli.

LECTURER'S CONCLUSIONS.

The Professor here summed up his argument. He had showed he said that that the real date was not 772 but 992 V. S. (—936 A.D.,), and he had explained how the error arose. He had proved by a simple and necessary emendation that Bahman himself spoke of the Hindu King Jadi Rana as descended from the Shilahras and he had demonstrated that Jadi was Vajjadadeva, the seventh Silhara who came to the throne about 935 A.D.,

It was then pointed that if this theory was accepted, the early history of the Parsis in India would not only be placed on the sound critical basis of a date derived from epigraphic records, but order woned evolved out of the hitherto chaotic realm of Parsi chronology and many difficulties solved which had hitherto been insuperable. For instance, it would explain why there was not a single reference to the Parsis in Western India before the first and second Kenery cave inscriptions of 999 and 1021 A.D., It would make the traditional date of the first Parsi colony, that of Navsari, 1182 A.D., not only perfectly intelligible, but free from the suspicion that had hitherto attached to it, for if the Parsis had first landed in 716 A.D., it was difficult to understand why they should have taken four hundred and sixty-six years to spread to a town only sixty miles North of Sanjan. It would make the date again perfectly consistent with the statement.

in the Keosah-i-Sanjan. Moreover, the acceptance of the date 992 V. S. (by 936 A.D. would remove the principal stumbling-block in the way of the acceptance of the Athornan genealogy. According to it there were only 33 generations between Shapur Shehrear, who was supposed to have landed in 716 A.D., and Mr. A. S. Dastur Kamdin, who was born in 1838 A.D., giving the impossibly high average of 34 years for a single generation. But if we accepted the new date (936 A.D.), there would be not 1122 years to account for, but only 902, and the average for a generation would be the much more reasonable figure 27.

SACK OF SANJAN.

The subject next handled was the source of Bahman's information. It was here pointed out that Bahman himself had declared his narrative to have been composed mainly from what he had heard from a Dastur Hoshang. The name of the Dastur's father was not mentioned, but the Professor showed from the expressions employed in the Kisah passage), the epithet Dastur, the reverent manner in which Hoshang's piety and learning were spoken of, the allusion to his having been in his day the universal referee in religious matters, the explicit declaration that his authority was exercised over all and that he arranged the affairs of the faith"), that the person referred to could be no other than the famous Dastur Hoshang, Asa, whose name occurred in the Revayets of C. 1570 and 1601—in the last, in the place of honour, and who must have been at least seventy years of age at the time. It was then shown from old Disapothes and genealogies that Hoshang Asa was a lineal descendant of Khorshed Kamdin just as Bahman Kaikobad was a lineal descendant of Nagan Ram—two Sanjana leaders who had personally borne the heat and brunt of the day, in the evils days of the wanderings in the Bansdah hills and jungles. It appeared possible from the approximately calculated births of Hoshang's ancestors, that he had heard the story of the sack of Sanjan, and its sequel from his grandfather Kamdin Cihayan, who was about twenty-seven years old, at the time of Khorshed Kamdin's death. In other words, whatever might be said of the credibility or autheticity of the events narrated in the first part of Bahman's narrative or of those belonging to the intervening period, the story of the Sack and its sequel could be thus shown by a minute analysis of Disapothes and genealogical records, to rest upon evidence removed but one step or two from that of eye-witnesses, Khorshed Kamdin and his contemporaries, viz. This part of Bahman's narrative must therefore be taken, according to recognised principles of historical criticism, to stand on an entirely different footing from the earlier portions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISQUISITION.

The final section of the paper was an elaborate geographical disquisition on the foundation, and character of the town of Sanjan. It was proved from the testimony of various writers, that the Conean Sanjan came into existence only about the middle of the tenth century, that its prosperity was due only to the incoming of Parsis and other foreigners, that the name was not an indigenous one at all, but one given by the Persian refugees, after Sanjan, a town in the Khwaf district of Kohestan—that very Kohestan in which they had taken refuge, and which they were compelled to abandon for religion and conscience' sake (Lestrange—Lands of the Eastern Caliphate 358), and that the name Sanjan itself was etymologically affiliated to Hangamatana, the old name by which Hamadan was spoken of in the Behestun inscriptions, (Behestun 2, 76-77), and that this supplied the missing link between Sanjan and Hanjamamanagara, the artificially Sanscritised name by which the place was mentioned in the inscriptions. (Vide Jackson, Persia 150). It was then shown that Sanjan came, like many other Thana ports at this period, to have a large non-Hindu population of different races and religions, and Mr. S. M. Edwardes was said to have made this very clear in his "Rise of Bombay," p. 7). This also perhaps gave the real meaning of the phrase 'Trivarga' applied to Hamyamana in the inscriptions, a phrase, which had puzzled Telang, been understood by Buhler of the three twice born castes and strangely said by Dr. Mody, (Ind. Ant. XLI. 175), to mean the three classes of Parsi priests, "Dasturs, Mobeds and Herbads"—as if it was possible that they could have ever constituted the entire population of a large commercial town under a Hindu prince, as Sanjan was in the twelfth century according to Idris, the Nubian geographer (Elliot I, 77 i.,). At any rate, if 'trivarga' was taken to imply three classes of Hindus, Zoroastrians and Moslems, it would explain the epithet 'Navteri Nagari' by which the town was still spoken of among the common people. The explanation (Bom. Gaz. XIV. 301), that it was so called because it measured nine Kossby thirteen (468 square miles), was of course a folk etymology only, the real meaning probably was "City of the Navaiyats," a name by which the descendants of Arab and Kufi settlers, on the Konkan coast were still known (Hobson-Jobson, S. V. Wilks, Historical Sketches I. 243, Bombay Gaz. XIV, 315, etc.).

BURGLAR'S NOVEL APPEAL.

WANTS A LONGER SENTENCE.

For the first time since it was established the London Court of Criminal Appeal was asked by a prisoner during mail week to increase his sentence of 12 months' hard labour to three or five years' penal servitude.

The appellant was Samuel Booker, aged 21, and the conviction was for burglary. He did not mind whether he had three years or five years, but one year was an absurdly light sentence to pass upon him. Booker did not contend that the punishment did not fit the crime, but the circumstances of the case were exceptional. Booker, so he said, was a reformed character, and how, he asked, could he expect to derive full benifit from his conversion in the space of a single year?

The Lord Chief Justice, in dismissing the appeal, said whether there was anything behind the application the Court did not know, but it was impossible for them to alter what was a proper sentence merely because the prisoner desired it.

INDIAN GOLDEN SERIES.

An Ideal set of Books for Xmas & New Year presentations.

RUTUSAMHAR OF KALIDAS

—And—

RAMAYAN PART II.

Will Be Out Shortly.

The "Indian Golden Series" means Hindu mytholoy and old Sanskrit dramas in pictures. It is a charming series of books beautifully bound and attractive in appearance. The ancient Sanskrit literature has no doubt its own unique value, but the reality is tenfold increased by choicest illustrations. The whole series stands unrivalled in get-up, and apart from its value as presentation-copies, it is a worthy addition to literary publications. The designs are the triumph of artists, and no library will be complete without these books. All books are artistically printed on high-class papers and are all round pleasure.

No. I. **Meghaduta or Cloud Messenger.**—A great poem of Kalidas with translation of Sir William Johnes.

No. II. **The Ramayan, Part I.**—The great Indian epic poem of Valmiki with translation of Griffith.

No. III. **Shakuntala or The Lost Ring** —The best drama of Kalidas with English narrative.

No. IV. **Rutusamhar of Kalidas.**—with brief sketch in English. Will be out shortly.

No. V **Ramayan, Part II.**—Ajodhya kanda of Valmiki will be out shortly.

Paper Bound Rs. 2-8. Cloth Bound Rs. 3-8. De-Luxe Rs. 15 Each.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR CARDS!!

READY! READY!! READY!!!

Beautiful designs beautifully set in one colour, two colours and three colours. Pictures ranging from One Anna to One Rupee. Special rich cards prepared to order and also ready for high class gentry. You need not repent for sending cards with un-India designs. Our cards breathe India and Indian Art.

For particulars inquire of :—

THE LAKSHMI ART PRINTING WORKS,
Sankli Street, Byculla, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Kubelik, Caruso, Melba, Lunn, Paderewski,
the very names mean the highest in music—
"His Master's Voice" Music

—they mean music—actually mean it! The whole vast field of music—real music—is to-day bound up inevitably with the names of Melba, Caruso, Paderewski, Kubelik, Tetrazzini, Clara Butt, Schaliapin, McCormack, Ruffo, Landon Ronald, Kirkby Lunn, Alma Gluck, Kreisler, Elman, Backhaus—artistes who, with the rest of the world's musicians, have entrusted their glorious gifts solely to

"His Master's Voice" Gramophone & Records.

THINK—Melba and Kubelik, who have just entered upon a joint American tour which guarantees them £100,000 in six months—artistes of their calibre would not endorse "His Master's Voice" Gramophone by making records for it unless they were assured of its artistic perfection: since they are satisfied, surely you will be!

"His Master's Voice" Cabinet Grands represent the highest scientific achievement in sound reproducing musical instruments.

For one who has not had an opportunity of listening to an "His Master's Voice" Cabinet Grand, it is a physical impossibility to realize the perfection which they have now attained.

Ask your dealer to demonstrate one of these models for you.

You'll spend the most delightful half hour of your life.

This famous picture Trade Mark is on every record and every instrument. Look for it on the instrument you are buying.

The G. E. W. Rs. 825/-

Write us to-day for name and address of our Accredited Dealer nearest you, also our Illustrated Brochures of Instruments and Records, Free.

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

Post Box 48, CALCUTTA. and Post Box 118, BOMBAY.

C.—36.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

READY

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,

WITH PORTRAIT.

'The purpose of this memoir,' is, to use the words of Sir William Wedderburn, "to set forth the work of teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry." But specially it has seemed to me a duty to place before the youth of India the example of Mr. Hume's strenuous and unselfish life, and to bring into fresh remembrance the stirring words he uttered of encouragement and reproof, both alike prompted by his love of India, and his anxious care for her future. "Excelsior!" was his motto. His ideal was indeed a high one—the regeneration, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the Indian people. But he taught that such a consummation could not be attained without the solid work-a-day qualities of courage, and industry, and self-denial."

Special Indian Edition, Price Rs. Two.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS,

3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these

and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GRATIS ! GRATIS ! ! GRATIS ! !

The public are hereby notified that every purchaser of a bottle of the well-known and popular brand "Huntly Blend Scotch Whisky" is entitled to a packet of playing cards gratis during this month only. Please insist on having a free packet of playing cards for every bottle you buy which can be had from all the leading wine dealers."

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

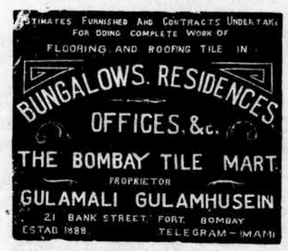
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station.

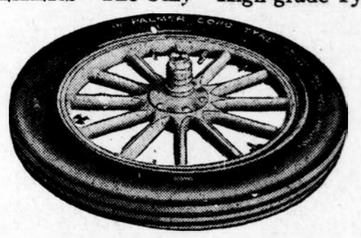
77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.



A REQUEST.

SAVE your Time, Temper and Money by using PALMERS—The Only High-grade Tyre



Before you buy a tyre for Cycle, Motor Cycle or Motor Car, please write a line to us and we will send you full particulars.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE

SMART ATTIRE

FOR THE

LADY OF TASTE.

PURSHOTAM VALABH PATEL,

LADIES' DRESSMAKER

(20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE)

LADIES

Can confidently place their orders for the Coming Season in my hands and I guarantee to make

DRESSES

of the latest styles,

FAULTLESS FIT & FINISH.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

PURSHOTAM VALABH PATEL,

1, Carnac Road,

NEXT TO BOMBAY TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY.

BOMBAY.

Dr. CARL'S

AGUE SPECIFIC

BEST FOR MALARIA.

USED UNIVERSALLY BY ALL IN INDIA.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Sole Proprietors:—

M. T. MADON & CO.

Family & Dispensing Peoples' Chemists, **BOMBAY.**

Tel. Address. "Thoughts." Phone No. 2628.

Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

BENNETT

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER.

PRICE Rs. 75.

WHENEVER you care to work at home, trips or hotels, you can have this Efficient "LITTLE" writer at your elbow.

Weighs 4½ lbs. Size 11 5 x 2 inches,

yet it does the work of Rs. 400 priced machines. Has a standard Keyboard of 84 Characters and is UP-TO-DATE in all respects.

28,000 Machines Sold Already.

It is the most convenient Portable Typewriter that you can carry it under your arm, put it in a grip or slip it in the drawer of your desk.

It is the latest American machine made of case hardened Steel and is the first successful Typewriter ever sold at a price within reach of all.

Write to-day for Circular No. 1 to the Sole Agents for India, Burmah & Ceylon.

PRICE Rs. 75.

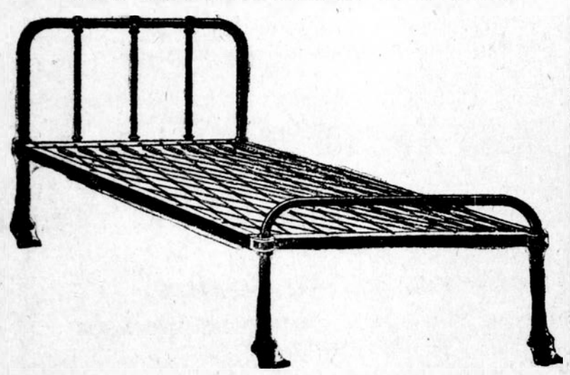
Messrs. SURANA DALAL & Co.,

Ismail Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE COT

At Moderate Price.

12/8 SIZE 6½x3 with 10 Springs one end. 12/8.



N. CATCHPOLE & Co.,

BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
PHOTO ENGRAVERS & DESIGNERS
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
WOOD & METAL ENGRAVERS
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds,

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price Annas Eight Only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT. FORT. BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.